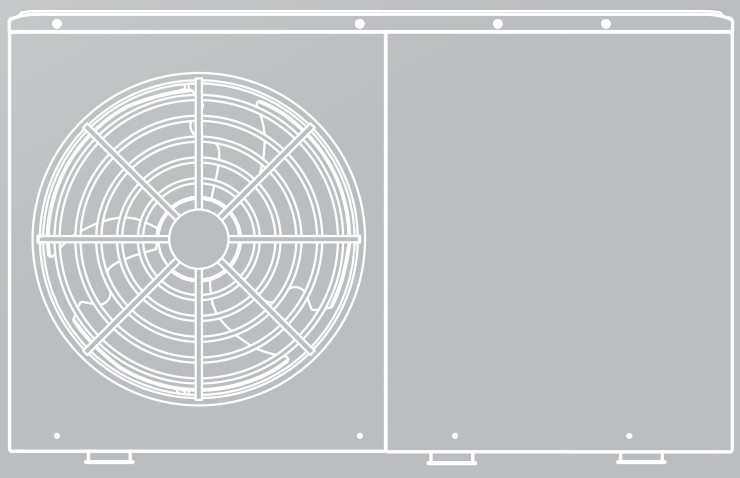
Scan the QR code to read the manual in different languages

# INSTALLATION MANUAL

## ATW Heat Pump



Read this manual carefully before using the product, and keep it for future reference.
All the pictures in this manual are for illustrations purpose only.

# CONTENTS


1 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ..... 01

2 GENERAL INTRODUCTION ..... 09

- 2.1 Documentation ..... 09
- 2.2 Validity of the Instructions ..... 09
- 2.3 Unpacking ..... 10
- 2.4 Accessories of the Unit ..... 10
- 2.5 Transportation ..... 11
- 2.6 Parts to be Removed ..... 12
- 2.7 Operation Range ..... 13
- 2.8 Hydraulic Module ..... 14

3 SAFETY ZONE ..... 15

4 UNIT INSTALLATION ..... 16

- 4.1 Conditions for Installation ..... 17
- 4.2 Foundation and Unit Installation (Installation on a Ground) ..... 17
- 4.3 Drainage ..... 17
- 4.4 In Cold Climates ..... 18

5 HYDRAULIC INSTALLATION ..... 19

- 5.1 Preparations for Installation ..... 19
- 5.2 Water Loop Connection ..... 19
- 5.3 Filling Water Loop with Water ..... 20
- 5.4 Filling Domestic Hot Water Tank with Water ..... 20
- 5.5 Water Pipe Insulation ..... 20
- 5.6 Freeze Protection ..... 20
- 5.7 Water ..... 22

6 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION ..... 23

- 6.1 Opening the Electrical Box Cover ..... 23
- 6.2 Back Plate Layout for Wiring ..... 23
- 6.3 Electrical Wiring ..... 23
- 6.4 Connection of Power Supply ..... 24
- 6.5 Connection of Other Components ..... 24
- 6.6 Cascade Function ..... 31
- 6.7 Connection of Other Optional Components ..... 31

7 INSTALLATION OF WIRED CONTROLLER ..... 32

- 7.1 Materials for Installation ..... 32
- 7.2 Dimensions ..... 32
- 7.3 Wiring ..... 32
- 7.4 Mounting ..... 33

8 COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION ..... 35

9 CONFIGURATION ..... 36

- 9.1 Checks before Configuration ..... 36
- 9.2 Configuration ..... 37

10 COMMISSIONING ..... 38

- 10.1 Test Run for the Actuator ..... 38
- 10.2 Air Purge ..... 38
- 10.3 Test Run ..... 39
- 10.4 Check of the Minimum Flow Rate ..... 39

11 HAND-OVER TO THE USER ..... 39

12 TECHNICAL DATA ..... 40

- 12.1 General ..... 40
- 12.2 Piping Diagram ..... 41
- 12.3 Wiring Diagram ..... 43

ANNEX ..... 44

- Annex 1. Menu Structure (Wired Controller) ..... 44
- Annex 2. Operation Settings ..... 46

# 1 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Observe the basic safety regulations before starting work and operation.

**⚠ DANGER**

It indicates a hazard with a high level of risk which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

**⚠ WARNING**

It indicates a hazard with a medium level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

**⚠ CAUTION**

It indicates a hazard with a low level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

**NOTE**

Additional information.

## Symbols on the unit

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  | WARNING | Flammable refrigerant is applied. A fire may occur due to unexpected leakage of refrigerant. |
|  | CAUTION | Read the operation manual carefully before any further action. |
|  | CAUTION | Only a specialist is allowed to take action under the instructions of the installation manual. |
|  | CAUTION | The information is available in the relevant documentation. |

## Target group

**⚠ DANGER**

These instructions are exclusively intended for qualified contractors and authorized installers.

- Work on the refrigerant circuit with flammable refrigerant in safety group A3 may only be carried out by authorized heating contractors. These heating contractors must be trained in accordance with EN 378 Part 4 or IEC 60335-2-40, Section HH. The certificate of competence from an industry accredited body is required.
- Brazing/soldering work on the refrigerant circuit may only be carried out by personnel certified in accordance with ISO 13585 and AD 2000, Datasheet HP 100R. And only contractors qualified and certified for the processes can perform brazing/soldering work. The work must fall within the range of applications purchased and be carried out in accordance with the prescribed procedures. Soldering/brazing work on accumulator connections requires certification of personnel and processes by a notified body according to the Pressure Equipment Directive (2014/68/EU).
- Work on electrical equipment may only be carried out by a qualified electrician.
- Before initial commissioning,all safety-related points must be checked by the particular certified heating contractors. The system must be commissioned by the system installer or a qualified person authorized by the installer.

## Intended use

There is a risk of injury or death to the user or others, or of damage to the product and other property in the event of improper or unintended use.

The product is the outdoor unit of an air-to-water heat pump with monoblock design.

The product uses the outdoor air as a heat source and can be used to heat a residential building and generate domestic hot water.

The air that escapes from the product must be able to flow out freely, and must not be used for any other purposes.

The product is only intended for outdoor installation.

The product is intended exclusively for domestic use, which means that the following places are not appropriate for installation:

- Where there is mist of mineral oil or oil spray or vapors. Plastic parts may deteriorate, and cause joint loose and leakage of water.
- Where corrosive gases (such as sulfurous acid gas) are produced, or corrosion of copper pipes or soldered parts may cause leakage of refrigerant.
- Where there is machinery which emits massive electromagnetic waves. Enormous electromagnetic waves can disturb the control of the system and cause equipment malfunction.
- Where flammable gases may leak, carbon fiber or ignitable dust is suspended in the air or volatile flammables such as paint thinner or gasoline are handled. These types of gases might cause a fire.
- Where the air contains high levels of salt such as a location near the ocean.
- Where voltage fluctuates a lot, such as a location in a factory.
- In vehicles or vessels.
- Where acidic or alkaline vapors are present.

Intended use includes the following:

- Observance of the operating instructions included for the product and any other installation components.
- Compliance with all inspection and maintenance conditions listed in the instructions.
- Installing and setting up the product in accordance with the product and system approval.
- Installation, commissioning, inspection, maintenance and troubleshooting by qualified contractors and authorized installers.

Intended use also covers installation in accordance with the IP code.

This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge provided that they have been given supervision or instruction concerning the use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children should not play with the appliance. Cleaning and maintenance should not be made by children without supervision

Any other use that is not specified in these instructions, or use beyond that specified in this document, should be considered as improper use. Any direct commercial or industrial use is also deemed to be improper.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Improper use of any kind is prohibited.

- Do not rinse the unit.
- Do not place any object or equipment on top of the unit (top plate).
- Do not climb, sit or stand on top of the unit.

## Regulations to be observed

1)National installation regulations.

2)Statutory regulations for the prevention of accidents.

3)Statutory regulations for environmental protection.

4)Statutory requirements for pressure equipment: Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU.

5)Codes of practice of the relevant trade associations.

6)Relevant country-specific safety regulations.

7)Applicable regulations and guidelines for operation, service, maintenance, repair and safety of cooling, air conditioning and heat pump systems containing flammable and explosive refrigerant.

## Safety instructions for working on the system

The outdoor unit contains flammable refrigerant R290 (propane C3H8). In case of a leak, the escaping refrigerant may form a flammable or explosive atmosphere in the ambient air. A safety zone is defined in the immediate vicinity of the outdoor unit, in which special rules apply when work is performed on the appliance. See section "Safety zone".

## Working in the safety zone

**⚠ DANGER**

Risk of explosion: Refrigerant leak may form a flammable or explosive atmosphere in the ambient air.

Take the following measures to prevent fire and explosion in the safety zone:

- Keep ignition sources away, including naked flames, plug sockets, hot surfaces, light switches, lamps, electrical devices not free of ignition sources, mobile devices with integrated batteries (such as mobile phones and fitness watches).
- Do not use any sprays or other combustible gases in the safety zone.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Permissible tools: All tools for working in the safety zone must be designed and explosion-protected in accordance with the applicable standards and regulations for refrigerant in safety groups A2L and A3, such as brushless machines (cordless disposal containers, installation aids, and screwdrivers), extraction equipment, vacuum pumps, conductive hoses, and mechanical tools of non-sparking material.

**NOTE**

The tools must also be suitable for the pressure ranges in use. Tools must be in perfect maintenance conditions.

- The electrical equipment must meet the requirements for areas at risk of explosion, zone 2.
- Do not use flammable materials such as sprays or other flammable gases.
- Before starting work, discharge static electricity by touching grounded objects, such as heating or water pipes.
- Do not remove, block or bridge safety equipment.
- Do not make any changes: Do not modify the outdoor unit, inlet/ outlet lines, electrical connections/ cables or the surroundings. Do not remove any components or seals.

## Working on the system

Switch off the power supply for the unit (including all affiliated parts) at a separate fuse or mains isolator. Check and ensure that the system is no longer live.

**NOTE**

In addition to the control circuit there may be several power circuits.

**⚠ DANGER**

Contact with live components can result in severe injuries. Some components on PCBs remain live even after the power supply has been switched off. Prior to removing covers from the appliances, wait at least 4 minutes until the voltage has completely dropped out.

- Safeguard the system against re-connection.
- Wear suitable personal protective equipment when carrying out any work.
- Do not touch any switch or electrical parts with wet fingers. It may cause electrical shock and compromise the system.

**⚠ DANGER**

Hot surfaces and fluids can result in burns or scalding. Cold surfaces may cause frostbite.

- Prior to servicing or maintenance tasks, switch off and allow the equipment to cool down or warm up.
- Do not touch hot or cold surfaces on the appliance, fittings or pipework.

**NOTE**

Electronic assemblies can be damaged by electrostatic discharge. Before beginning work, touch earthed objects, such as heating or water pipes, to discharge any static.

Safety work area and temporary flammability zones.

**⚠ CAUTION**

When working on systems using flammable refrigerants, the technician should consider certain locations as “temporary flammable zones”. These are normally regions where at least some emission of refrigerant is anticipated to occur during the normal working procedures, such as recovery, charging and evacuation, typically where hoses may be connected or disconnected. The technician should ensure three meters safety working area (radius of the unit) in case of any accidental release of refrigerant that forms a flammable mixture with air.

## Working on the refrigerant circuit

R290 refrigerant (propane) is an air displacing, colorless, flammable, odorless gas which forms explosive mixtures with air. Refrigerant drained must be properly disposed of by authorized contractors.

- Perform the following measures before beginning work on the refrigerant circuit:
- Check the refrigerant circuit for leaks.
- Ensure very good ventilation especially in the floor area and maintain this for the duration of the work.
- Secure the area surrounding the work area.
- Inform the following persons of the type of work to be carried out: – All maintenance personnel – All persons in the vicinity of the system.
- Inspect the area immediately around the heat pump for flammable materials and ignition sources: Remove all flammable materials and ignition sources.
- Before, during and after the work, check the surrounding area for escaping refrigerant using an explosion-proof refrigerant detector suitable for R290. This refrigerant detector must not generate any sparks and must be suitably sealed.
- A $CO_2$ or powder extinguisher must be available in the following cases: – Refrigerant is being drained. – Refrigerant is being topped up. – Soldering or welding work is in progress.
- Display signs prohibiting smoking.

**⚠ DANGER**

Escaping refrigerant can lead to fires and explosions that result in very serious injuries or death.

- Do not drill or apply heat to a refrigerant circuit filled with refrigerant.
- Do not operate Schrader valves unless a fill valve or extraction equipment is attached.
- Take measures to prevent electrostatic charge.
- Do not smoke. Avoid naked flames and sparks. Never switch lights or electrical appliances on or off in environments with naked flames or sparks.
- Components that contain or contained refrigerant must be labeled, and stored in well ventilated areas in accordance with the applicable regulations and standards.

**⚠ DANGER**

Direct contact with liquid or gaseous refrigerant can cause serious damage to health such as frostbite and/or burns. There is a risk of asphyxiation if liquid or gaseous refrigerant is breathed in.

- Prevent direct contact with liquid or gaseous refrigerant.
- Wear personal protective equipment when handling liquid or gaseous refrigerant.
- Never breathe in any refrigerant vapor.

**⚠ DANGER**

Refrigerant is under pressure: Mechanical loading of lines and components can cause leaks in the refrigerant circuit. Do not apply loads to the lines or components, such as supporting or placing tools.

**⚠ DANGER**

Hot or cold metallic surfaces of the refrigerant circuit may cause burns or frostbite in case of skin contact. Wear personal protective equipment to protect against burns or frostbite.

**NOTE**

Hydraulic components may freeze during refrigerant removal. Drain heating water from the heat pump beforehand.

**⚠ DANGER**

Damage to the refrigerant circuit can cause refrigerant to enter the hydraulic system. After completion of the work, vent the hydraulic system correctly. When doing so, ensure the area is sufficiently ventilated.

## Installation

### General

- Be sure to use only specified accessories and parts for installation. Failure to use specified parts may result in water leakage, electric shocks, fires, or the unit falling from its mount.
- Install the unit on a foundation that can withstand its weight. Insufficient physical strength may cause the unit to fall and possible injury.
- Perform specified installation work with full consideration of strong wind, hurricanes, or earthquakes. Improper installation may result in accidents due to equipment falling.
- Earth the unit and install a ground fault circuit interrupter in accordance with local regulations. Operating the unit without a proper ground fault circuit interrupter may cause electric shocks and fires.
- Install the power cable at least 3 feet (1 meter) away from televisions or radios to prevent interference or noise. (Depending on the radio waves, a distance of 3 feet (1 meter) may not be sufficient to eliminate the noise.)
- Any damaged power cord must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person in order to avoid a hazard.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Do not install any air vent valve in the indoor side. Make sure the outlet of the indoor safety valve leads to the outdoor side.
Two situations should be considered for outdoor installations to prevent damage to the system, releases, and undesirable consequences:

- Where the equipment is located in an area accessible by members of the public, and.
- Where the equipment is located in a restricted area, with access to authorized persons only.

**⚠ DANGER**



Open flames, fires, open ignition sources and smoking are prohibited.

**⚠ DANGER**



Inflammable matters are prohibited.

### Freezing protection

**NOTE**

Freezing can cause damage to the heat pump.

- Thermally insulate all the hydraulic lines.
- Antifreeze can be filled in the secondary circuit in accordance with local regulations and standards.

### Connecting cables

**⚠ DANGER**

With short electrical cables, should there be leakage in the refrigerant circuit, gaseous refrigerant may reach the inside of the building. Min. length of the electrical connecting cables between the indoor and the outdoor unit: 3 m.

### Repair work

**NOTE**

Repairing components that fulfil a safety function can compromise the safe operation of the system.

- Replace faulty components only with genuine spare parts from the manufacturer.
- Do not undertake any repairs on the inverter. Replace the inverter if there is a defect.
- Repair work should not be performed in the field. Repair the unit in a specified location.

### Auxiliary components, spare and wearing parts

**NOTE**

Spare and wearing parts that have not been tested together with the system can compromise the function of the system. Installing non-authorized components and making non-approved modifications or conversions can compromise the safety and may invalidate our warranty. Only use original spare parts supplied or approved by the manufacturer for replacement.

## Safety instructions for operating the system

### What to do if refrigerant leaks

**NOTE**

To avoid potential risk from refrigerant leak, always keep 2 meters away from the unit, especially for kids, no matter the unit is in operation or not.

**⚠ DANGER**

Refrigerant leak can lead to fires and explosions that result in very serious injuries or death. Breathing in refrigerant may cause asphyxiation.

- Ensure very good ventilation especially in the floor area of the outdoor unit.
- Do not smoke. Avoid naked flames and sparks. Never switch lights or electrical appliances on or off in environments with naked flames or sparks.
- Evacuate any people from the dangerous zone.
- From a safe position, switch off the power supply for all system components.
- Remove ignition sources from the dangerous zone.
- The system user should know that no ignition source may be brought into the dangerous zone during the repair.
- Repair work must be carried out by an authorized contractor.
- Do not recommission the system until it is repaired.

**⚠ DANGER**

Direct contact with liquid or gaseous refrigerant can cause serious damage to health, e.g. frostbite and/or burns. Breathing in liquid or gaseous refrigerant may cause asphyxiation.

- Prevent direct contact with liquid or gaseous refrigerant.
- Never breathe in refrigerant vapors.

### What to do if water leaks

**⚠ DANGER**

If water leaks from the appliance, an electric shock may occur. Switch off the heating system at the external isolator (e.g. fuse box, domestic distribution board).

**⚠ DANGER**

If water leaks from the appliance, scalding may occur. Never touch hot water.

### What to do if the outdoor unit ices up

**NOTE**

A build-up of ice in the condensate pan and in the fan area of the outdoor unit can cause damage to the equipment.

- Do not use mechanical items/aids to remove ice.
- Before using electrical heating appliances, check the refrigerant circuit for leaks with a suitable measuring device. The heating appliance should not be a source of ignition, and must meet the requirements of EN 60335-2-30.
- If ice regularly builds up on the outdoor unit (e.g. in areas where frost and heavy fog occur frequently), install a fan ring heater (accessory) that is suitable for refrigerant R290 and/or an electric ribbon heater in the condensate pan (accessory or factory-fitted device).

## Safety instructions for storage of the outdoor unit

The outdoor unit is charged at the factory with refrigerant R290 (propane).

**⚠ DANGER**

Refrigerant leak can lead to fires and explosions that result in very serious injuries or death. Breathing in refrigerant may cause asphyxiation. Store the outdoor unit in the following conditions:

- An explosion prevention plan must be in place for storage.
- Ensure the storage location is well ventilated.
- Keep away from ignition sources (avoid exposure to heat and smoking).
- Temperature range for storage: –25 °C to 70 °C
- Only store the outdoor unit in its exfactory protective packaging.
- Protect the outdoor unit against damage.
- The maximum number of outdoor units that may be stored in one place is determined according to local conditions.

**⚠ CAUTION**

A fire with R290 should only be fought with $CO_2$ or dry powder extinguishers.

## About the Refrigerant

**⚠ WARNING**

- The following applies to R290 refrigerant systems.
- Prior to work on systems containing flammable refrigerants, safety checks are necessary to minimize the risk of ignition.

For repair of the refrigerating system, the following precautions should be complied with prior to conducting work on the system.

Work should be undertaken under a controlled procedure so as to minimize the risk of a flammable gas or vapor being present while the work is being performed.

All maintenance staff and others working in the local area should be instructed on the nature of work being carried out. Work in confined spaces should be avoided. The area around the workspace should be sectioned off. Ensure that the area is safe through control of flammable materials.

The area should be checked with an appropriate refrigerant detector prior to and during work, to ensure the technician is aware of potentially flammable atmospheres.

Ensure that the leak detection equipment being used is suitable for use with flammable refrigerants, i.e. , the equipment should be non-sparking, adequately sealed or intrinsically safe. If any hot work is to be conducted on the refrigeration equipment or any associated parts, appropriate fire extinguishing equipment should be available to hand. Have a dry powder or $CO_2$ fire extinguisher adjacent to the charging area.

No person carrying out work in relation to a refrigeration system which may expose any pipe that contains or has contained flammable refrigerant should use any sources of ignition in such a manner that it may lead to the risk of fires or explosions.

All possible ignition sources, including lighted cigarettes, should be kept sufficiently far away from the site of installation, repair, removal and disposal, during which flammable refrigerant can possibly be released into the surrounding space.

Prior to work, the area around the equipment should be checked to make sure that there are no flammable hazards or ignition risks. “No Smoking” signs should be displayed.

Ensure that the area is in the open or adequately ventilated before breaking into the system or conducting any hot work. A degree of ventilation should continue during the work. The ventilation should safely disperse any released refrigerant and preferably expel it externally into the atmosphere.

For any change of the electrical components, they should be fit for the intended purpose and comply with the correct specifications.

Always follow the manufacturer’s maintenance and service guidelines. In case of any doubt, consult the manufacturer’s technical department for assistance.

The following checks should be applied to installations using flammable refrigerants:

- The charge size should depend on the size of the room within which refrigerant containing components are installed;
- The ventilation machinery and outlets should operate adequately and not be obstructed;
- If an indirect refrigerating circuit is used, the secondary circuit should be checked for any refrigerant;
- Marking to the equipment should remain visible and legible. Illegible markings and signs should be corrected;
- Refrigeration pipes or components should be installed in positions where they are unlikely to be exposed to any substance which may corrode refrigerant containing components, unless the components are constructed of materials that are inherently resistant to corrosion or are suitably protected against corrosion.

Repair and maintenance of electrical components should include initial safety checks and component inspection procedures.

In the event of a fault that could compromise safety, no power supply should be connected to the circuit until it is satisfactorily dealt with. If the fault cannot be corrected immediately but it is necessary to continue operation, an adequate temporary solution should be used. This should be reported to the owner of the equipment to give advises to all parties involved.

Initial safety checks should include the following:

- Capacitors should be discharged in a safe manner to avoid possibility of sparking;
- No live electrical components and wiring should be exposed while charging, recovering or purging the system;
- The earth bonding should be continuous.

During repairs of sealed components, all power supplies should be disconnected from the equipment where work is in progress prior to any removal of sealed covers or other components. If it is absolutely necessary to keep a power supply connected with the equipment during servicing, a permanent leak detection should be performed at the most critical point to avoid a potential hazard.

Particular attention should be paid to the following to ensure that the casing is not altered in such a way that the level of protection is affected by working on electrical components. This includes damage to cables, an excessive number of connections, terminals not compliance with original specifications, damage to seals, and incorrect fitting of glands.

Ensure that seals or sealing materials have not degraded in such a manner that they no longer serve for the purpose of preventing the ingress of flammable atmospheres. Parts for replacement should be in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

Do not apply any permanent inductive or capacitance loads that exceed the permissible voltage or current of the equipment in use to the circuit..

Intrinsically safe components are the only types that can be worked on while live in the presence of a flammable atmosphere. The test apparatus should be provided with the correct rating.

Replace components only with parts specified by the manufacturer. Other parts may result in the ignition of refrigerant in the atmosphere due to a leak.

Check and ensure that cabling is free from wear, corrosion, excessive pressure, vibration, sharp edges or any other adverse environmental effects. The check should also take into account the effects of ageing or continual vibration from sources such as compressors or fans.

When breaking into the refrigerant circuit for repair – or for any other purpose – follow the conventional procedures. However, it is important to follow the best practice.

Since flammability is a consideration, the following procedure should be adhered to:

- Remove the refrigerant;
- Purge the circuit with inert gas;
- Evacuate;
- Purge the circuit again with inert gas;
- Open the circuit by cutting or brazing.

The refrigerant should be recovered into correct recovery cylinders. The system should be “flushed” with OFN to guarantee the unit safety. This process may need to be repeated several times. Compressed air or oxygen should not be used for this task.

Flushing should be achieved by breaking the vacuum in the system with OFN and continuing to fill until the working pressure is achieved before venting to the atmosphere and pulling down to a vacuum. This process should be repeated until no refrigerant exists in the system. When the final OFN charge is used, the system should be vented down to the atmospheric pressure so that the work can start..

This operation is absolutely vital if brazing operations on the pipe-work are to take place.

Ensure that the outlet for the vacuum pump is not close to any ignition sources and adequate ventilation is available.

Ensure that contamination of different refrigerants does not occur when using charging equipment. Hoses or lines should be as short as possible to minimize the amount of refrigerant contained in them. Prior to recharging the system, it should be pressure tested with OFN.

DD.12 Decommissioning:

Before this procedure starts, it is necessary for the technician to be completely familiar with the equipment and all its details. It is recommended that all refrigerants be recovered safely. Prior to the task, an oil and refrigerant sample should be taken in case analysis is required prior to re-use of reclaimed refrigerant. It is essential that electrical power is available before the task is commenced.

a) Be familiar with the equipment and its operation.

b) Isolate the system electrically.

c) Before attempting the procedure, ensure that:

- Mechanical handling equipment is available, if required, for handling refrigerant cylinders;
- All personal protective equipment is available and being used correctly;
- The recovery process is supervised at all times by a competent person;
- The recovery equipment and cylinders should conform to the appropriate standards.

d) Pump down refrigerant system, if possible.

e) If a vacuum is not possible, make a manifold so that refrigerant can be removed from various parts of the system.

f) Make sure that the cylinders are situated on the scales before recovery.

g) Start the recovery machine and operate it in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

h) Do not overfill the cylinders. (No more than 80 % of volume for liquid charge).

i) Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of the cylinders, even temporarily.

j) When the cylinders have been filled correctly, make sure that the cylinders and the equipment are removed from the site promptly and all isolation valves on the equipment are closed off.

k) Recovered refrigerant should not be charged into another refrigeration system unless it has been cleaned and checked.

Equipment should be labeled stating that it has been de-commissioned and emptied of refrigerant. The label should be dated and signed. Ensure that the equipment is provided with a label stating the existence of flammable refrigerant in the equipment.

When removing refrigerant from a system, either for servicing or decommissioning, it is recommended that all refrigerants be removed safely. Always transfer refrigerant into appropriate cylinders. Ensure that a correct number of cylinders are available for supporting the total system charge. All cylinders to be used should be designated for

the recovered refrigerant and labeled for that refrigerant (i.e. special cylinders for the recovery of refrigerant). The cylinders should be complete with pressure relief valves and associated shut-off valves in good working conditions. Empty recovery cylinders should be evacuated and, if possible, cooled down before recovery occurs.

The recovery equipment should be in good working conditions with a set of instructions concerning the equipment that is at hand and should be suitable for the recovery of flammable refrigerants. In addition, a set of calibrated weighing scales should be available and work properly. Hoses should be complete with leak-free disconnect couplings and work properly. Before using the recovery machine, check and ensure that it is in satisfactory working conditions and has been properly maintained, and that all associated electrical components are sealed to prevent ignition in the event of a refrigerant leak. Consult the manufacturer if in in case of any doubt.

The recovered refrigerant should be returned to the refrigerant supplier in correct recovery cylinders, with the relevant Waste Transfer Note arranged. Do not mix refrigerants in recovery units and especially not in cylinders. If any compressor or compressor oils is to be removed, ensure that it has been evacuated to an acceptable level to ensure that flammable refrigerant

does not remain within the lubricant. The evacuation process should be carried out prior to returning the compressor to the supplier. To accelerate this process, you can only heat the compressor body with an electric heater. Draining oil from the system should ensure the safety..

Warning: Disconnect the appliance from its power source during servicing and parts replacement.

These units are partial unit air conditioners, complying with partial unit requirements of this International Standard, and must only be connected to other units that have been confirmed as complying to corresponding partial unit requirements of this International Standard.

## Leak detection

The following leak detection methods are deemed acceptable for systems containing flammable refrigerants. Electronic leak detectors should be used to detect flammable refrigerants, but the sensitivity may not be adequate, or may need re-calibration. (Detection equipment should be calibrated in a refrigerant-free area.) Ensure that the detector is not a potential source of ignition and is suitable for the refrigerant. Leak detection equipment should be set at a percentage of the LFL of the refrigerant and should be calibrated to be suitable for the refrigerant employed, with the appropriate percentage of gas (25% maximum) confirmed. Leak detection fluids should be suitable for most refrigerants but the use of detergents containing chlorine should be avoided as the chlorine may react with the refrigerant and corrode the copper pipes. If a leak is suspected, all naked flames should be removed or extinguished. If a leakage of refrigerant is found and brazing is required, all of the refrigerant should be recovered from the system, or isolated (by means of shut off valves) in a part of the system that is far from the leak. The system should be purged with oxygen free nitrogen (OFN) both before and during the brazing process.

## Disposal

This equipment uses flammable refrigerants. The disposal of the equipment must comply with national regulations.

Do not dispose this product as unsorted municipal waste. Collection of such waste separately for special treatment is necessary.

- Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste, and use separate collection facilities.
- Contact your local government for information regarding the collection systems available.

If electrical appliances are disposed of in landfills or dumps, hazardous substances can leak into the groundwater and get into the food chain, damaging your health and well-being.



# 2 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

## 2.1 Documentation

- Always observe all the operating and installation instructions included with the system components.
- Hand these instructions and all other applicable documents to the end user.
- Scan the QR code on the right for other languages.

This document is part of a documentation set. The complete set consists of:

- **Installation Manual (this manual)**

Brief installation instructions

Format: paper (in the box of the outdoor unit)

- **Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual**

Preparation for the installation, good practices…(more information contained, for installers and advanced users only)

Format: digital files. Scan the QR code on the right.

- **Operation Manual (wired controller)**

Quick guide for basic usage

Format: paper (in the box of the outdoor unit)

- **Technical Data Manual**

Performance data and ERP information

Format: paper (in the box of the outdoor unit)

**Online Tools (APP and websites)**

Refer to the OPERATION MANUAL for more information

Scan the QR code to read the manual in different languages

Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual

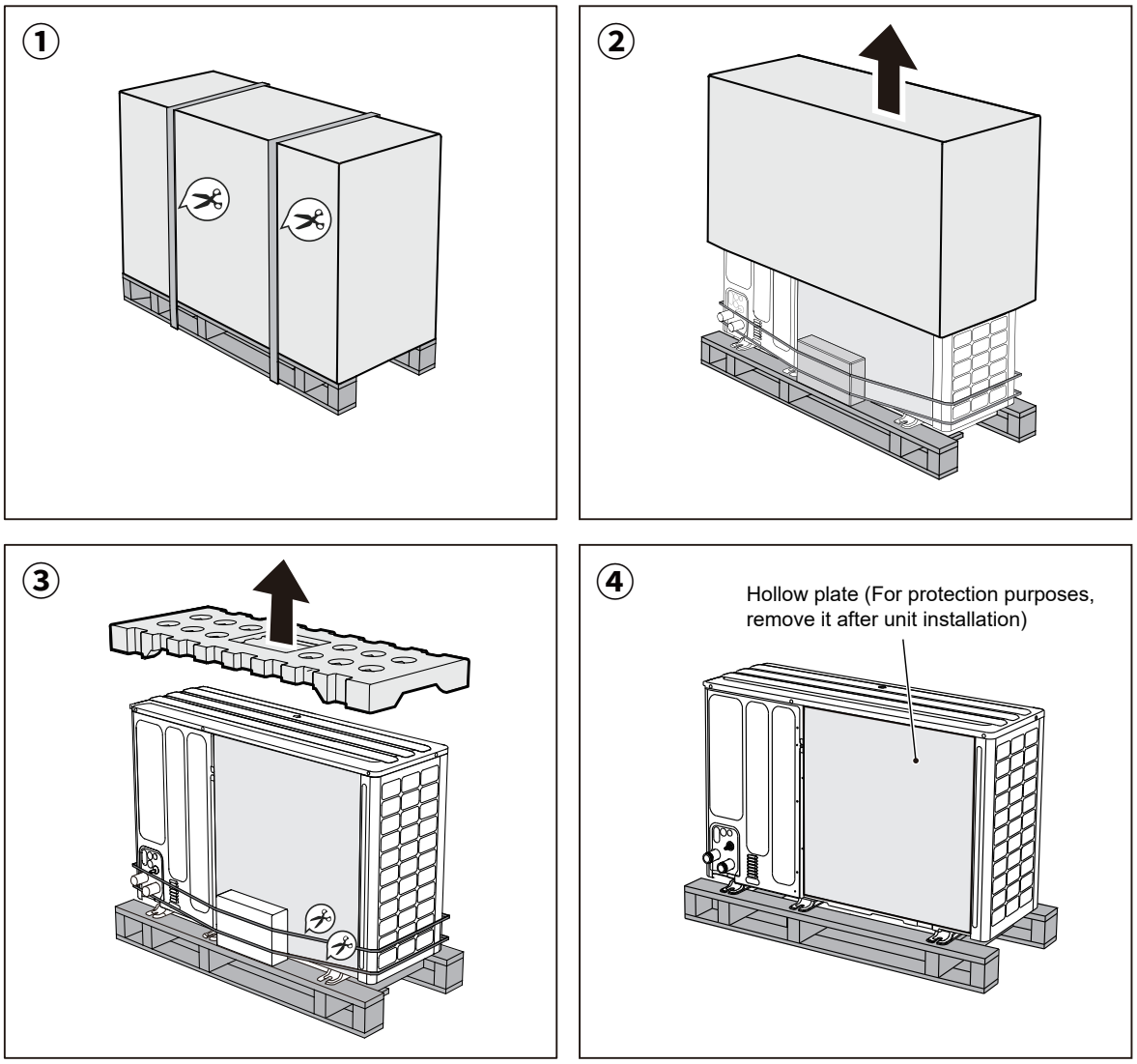
## 2.2 Validity of the Instructions

These instructions apply only to:

| Unit | 1-phase | | | | | | | 3-phase | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| Net weight (kg) | 90 (95*) | | 117 (122*) | | 135 (140*) | | | 137 (142*) | | |
| Wiring specification ($mm^2$) - main power supply | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 | 4-6 | 4-6 | 6-10 | 6-10 | 6-10 | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 |
| Minimum flow rate required ($m^3/h$) | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Capacity of backup heater | 3 kW (1-phase) | | 3 kW (1-phase) or 9 kW (3-phase) | | | | | | | |
| Wiring specification ($mm^2$) - backup heater power supply | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 | 2.5-4 |

* With a backup heater
The standard version does not include a backup heater, but it can be added as an optional feature for specific units.

## 2.3 Unpacking



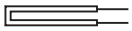

For the accessories box, see 2.4 Accessories of the Unit for more details.

**NOTE**

8-16 kW units are illustrated. All units apply to the same principle.

## 2.4 Accessories of the Unit

| Accessories of the unit | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | Illustration | Quantity | Specification |
| Installation Manual (this manual) |  | 1 | - |
| Technical Data Manual |  | 1 | - |
| Operation Manual |  | 1 | - |
| Y-shape strainer |  | 1 | 4-6 kW:G 1”<br>8-16 kW:G 1 1/4” |

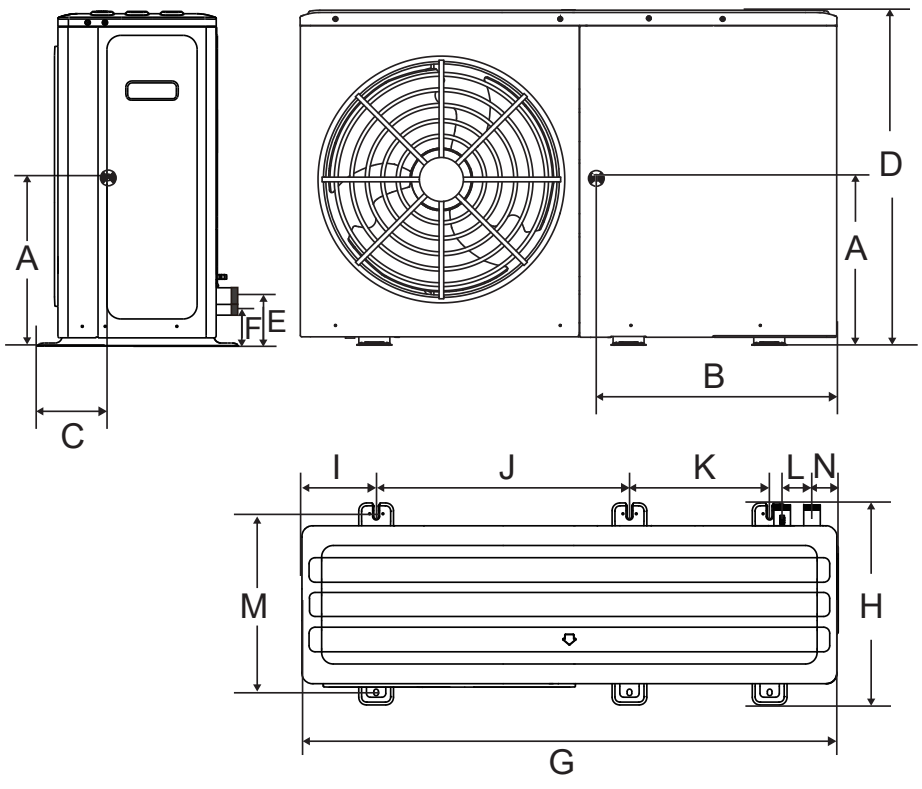
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wired controller box |  | 1 | - |
| Thermistor (DHW tank, zone 2 water flow or balance tank) |  | 1 | 10 m |
| Drain joint |  | 1 | φ32 |
| Energy label |  | 1 | - |
| Tie wrap |  | 4 | - |
| Corner protector |  | 1 | A |
| |  | 1 | B |
| Network matching line |  | 1 | - |
| Extension wire for T5 or T1B |  | 1 | - |

For more options supplied by the manufacturer, see the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL for further information.

## 2.5 Transportation

### 2.5.1 Dimensions and barycenter

The illustrations below are for 8-16 kW units. The principle is the same for 4-6 kW units. A, B, and C indicate the locations of barycenter.



(mm)

| Model | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 phase 4/6 kW | 333 | 528 | 210 | 717 | 91 | 91 | 1299 | 426 | 121 | 644 | 379 | 90 | 375 | 71 |
| 1 phase 8/10 kW | 360 | 550 | 234 | 865 | 129 | 100 | 1385 | 523 | 192 | 656 | 363 | 77 | 456 | 68 |
| 1 phase 12/14/16 kW | 415 | 715 | 200 | 865 | 129 | 100 | 1385 | 523 | 192 | 656 | 363 | 77 | 456 | 68 |
| 3 phase 12/14/16 kW | 415 | 715 | 200 | 865 | 129 | 100 | 1385 | 523 | 192 | 656 | 363 | 77 | 456 | 68 |

### 2.5.2 Manual transportation

**⚠ WARNING**

Risk of injury from lifting a heavy weight.
Lifting weights that are too heavy may cause injury to the spine, for example.

- Note the weight of the product.
- Have four people lift the product.

1. Take into consideration the weight distribution during transportation. The product is significantly heavier on the compressor side than on the fan motor side. (see content above for the barycenter)
2. Protect the casing sections from damage. Using corner protectors under the unit when lift the unit.
3. After transportation, remove the transport straps.
4. During transportation, do not tilt the product to an angle larger than 45°.

### 2.5.3 Lifting

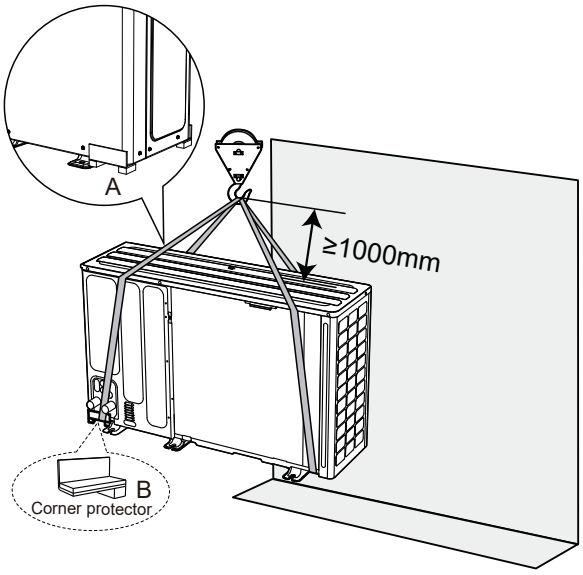
Use lifting tools with transport straps or a suitable hand truck.

Unit on the pallet:

Pass the transport straps through the holes on the left and right sides of the pallet properly.

No pallet under the unit:

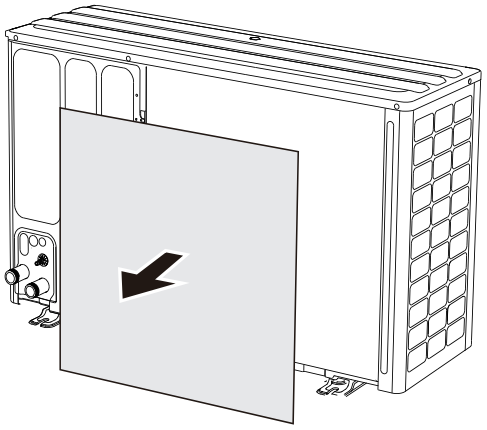
The transport straps can be fitted into foreseen sleeves at the base frame that are made specifically for this purpose. Using corner protectors under the unit when lifting the unit.

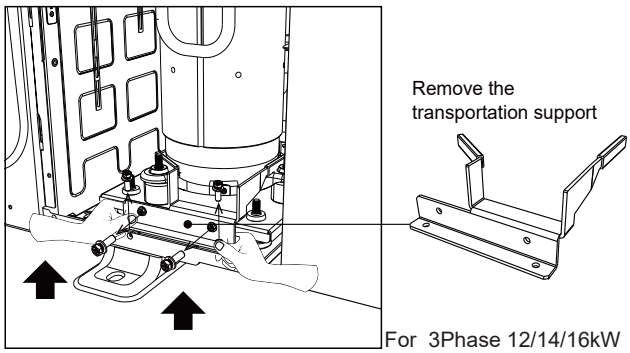



**NOTE**

The barycenter of the product and the hook should be kept in a straight line in the vertical direction to prevent excessive tilting.

## 2.6 Parts to be Removed






For 3Phase 12/14/16kW

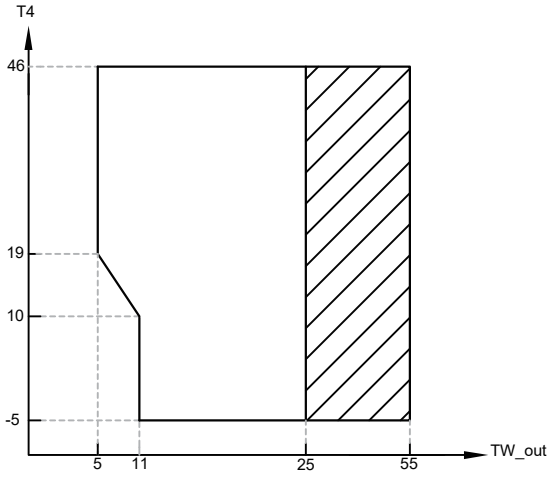
To open the unit, see 6.1 Opening the Electrical Box Cover.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Move the parts above after unit installation.

## 2.7 Operating Range

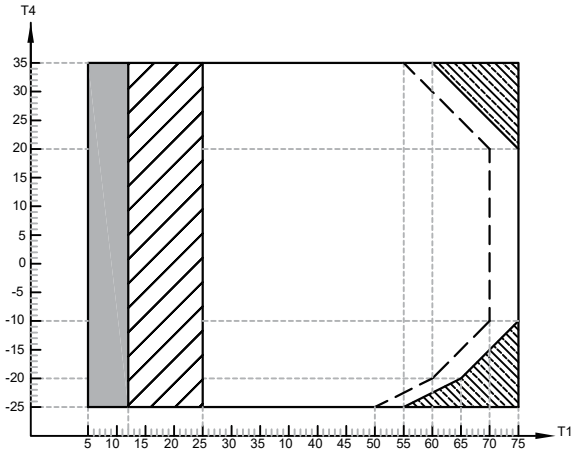
In cooling mode, the product works at an outdoor temperature of -5 to 46°C.




Operation range by heat pump with possible limitation and protection.

TW_out leaving water temperature
T4 outdoor ambient temperature

In heating mode, the product works at an outdoor temperature of -25 to 35°C




If IBH/AHS setting is valid,only IBH/AHS turns on;
If IBH/AHS setting is invalid,only heat pump turns on, limitation and protection may occur during heat pump operation.

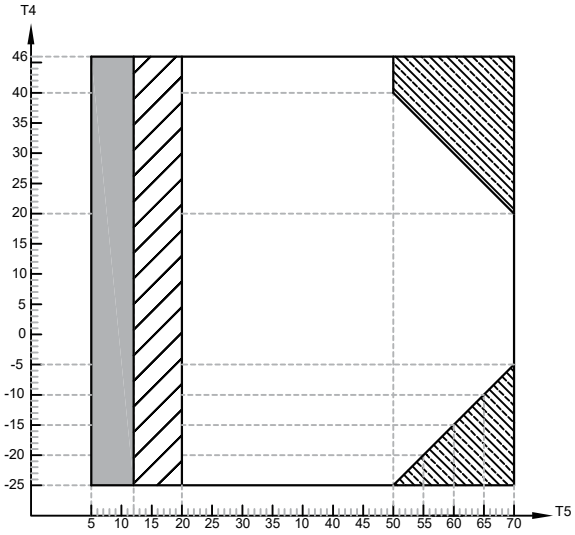
Operation range by heat pump with possible limitation and protection.

Heat pump turns off,only IBH/AHS turns on.

Maximum inlet water temperature line for heat pump operation.

T1 leaving water temperature
T4 outdoor ambient temperature

In DHW mode, the product works at an outdoor temperature of -25 to 46°C

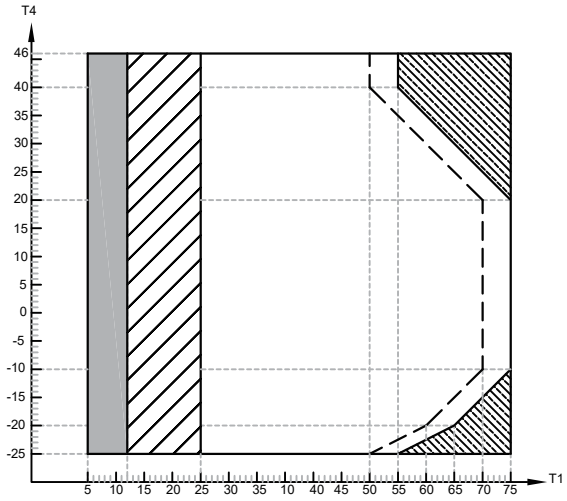



If TBH/IBH/AHS setting is valid,only TBH/IBH/AHS turns on;
If TBH/IBH/AHS setting is invalid,only heat pump turns on, limitation and protection may occur during heat pump operation.

Operation range by heat pump with possible limitation and protection.

Heat pump turns off,only TBH/IBH/AHS turns on.

T5 DHW tank temperature
T4 outdoor ambient temperature




If IBH/AHS setting is valid,only IBH/AHS turns on;
If IBH/AHS setting is invalid,only heat pump turns on, limitation and protection may occur during heat pump operation.

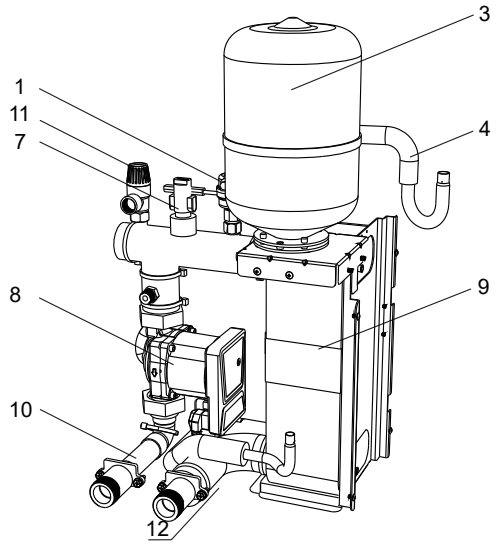
Operation range by heat pump with possible limitation and protection.

Heat pump turns off,only IBH/AHS turns on.

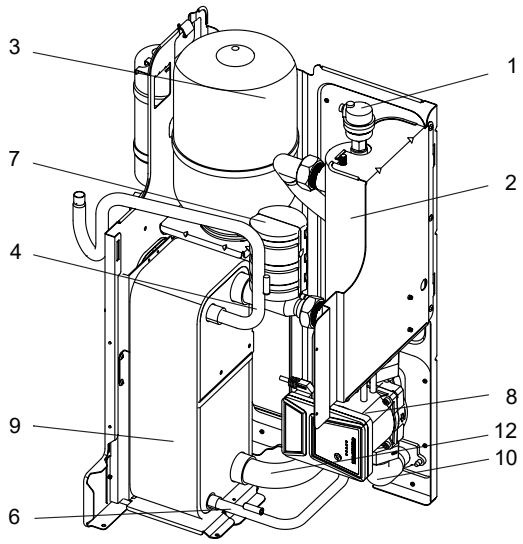
Maximum inlet water temperature line for heat pump operation.

T1 leaving water temperature
T4 outdoor ambient temperature

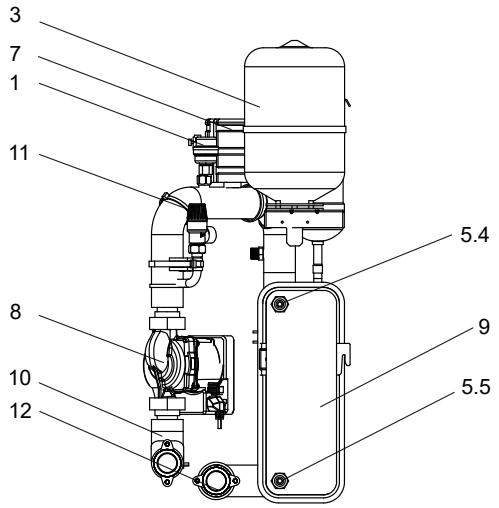
## 2.8 Hydraulic Module



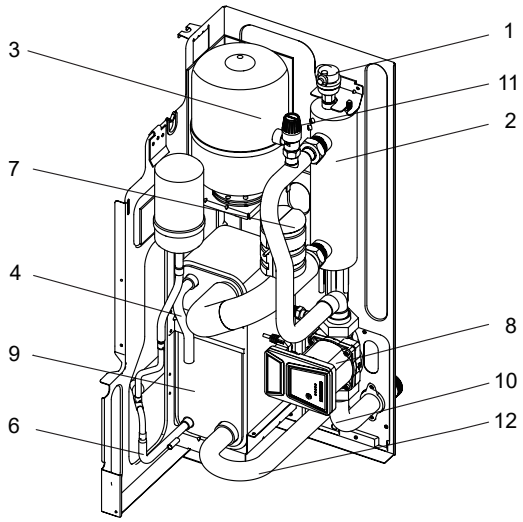

4/6 kW unit without a backup heater




4/6 kW unit with a backup heater (optional)




8 -16 kW unit without a backup heater




8 -16 kW unit with a backup heater (optional)

| Code | Assembly Unit | Explanation |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Automatic air purge valve | Automatically removes the remaining air from the water loop. |
| 2 | Backup heater (optional) | Provides additional heating capacities when the heating capacity of the heat pump is insufficient due to low outdoor temperature, and protects the external water pipes from freezing. |
| 3 | Expansion vessel | Balances the water system's pressure. |
| 4 | Refrigerant gas pipe | / |
| 5 | Temperature sensor | Four temperature sensors determine the water and refrigerant temperature at various points in the water loop: 5.1-T2B, 5.2-T2, 5.3-T1 (optional), 5.4-TW_out, and 5.5-TW_in |
| 6 | Refrigerant liquid pipe | / |
| 7 | Flow switch | Detects the water flow rate to protect the compressor and water pump in the event of insufficient water flow. |
| 8 | Pump | Circulates water in the water loop. |
| 9 | Plate heat exchanger | Transfers heat from the refrigerant to the water. |
| 10 | Water outlet pipe | / |
| 11 | Pressure relief valve | Prevents excessive water pressure by opening when the pressure reaches 3 bar and discharging water from the water loop. |
| 12 | Water inlet pipe | / |

# 3 SAFETY ZONE

The refrigerant circuit in the outdoor unit contains easily flammable refrigerant in safety group A3 as described in ISO 817 and ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34. Therefore, a safety zone is defined in the immediate vicinity of the outdoor unit, in which special requirements apply. Note that this refrigerant has a higher density than air. In the event of a leak, escaping refrigerant may be collected near the earth.

The following conditions must be avoided within the safety zone:

- Building openings such as windows, doors, light wells, and flat roof windows;
- Outdoor air and exhaust air apertures of ventilation and air conditioning systems;
- Property boundaries, neighboring properties, footpaths, and driveways;
- Pump shafts, inlets to waste water systems, downpipes, and waste water shafts, etc.;
- Other slopes, troughs, depressions, and shafts;
- Electrical house supply connections;
- Electrical systems, sockets, lamps, and light switches; Snowfall from roofs.

Do not introduce ignition sources into the safety zone:

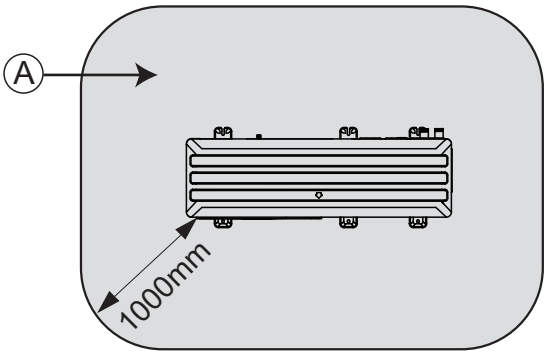
- Naked flames or burner gauze assemblies.
- Grills.
- Tools that generate sparks.
- Electrical devices not free of ignition sources, mobile devices with integrated batteries (such as mobile phones and fitness watches).
- Objects with a temperature of above 360°C.

**NOTE**

The particular safety zone is dependent on the surroundings of the outdoor unit.

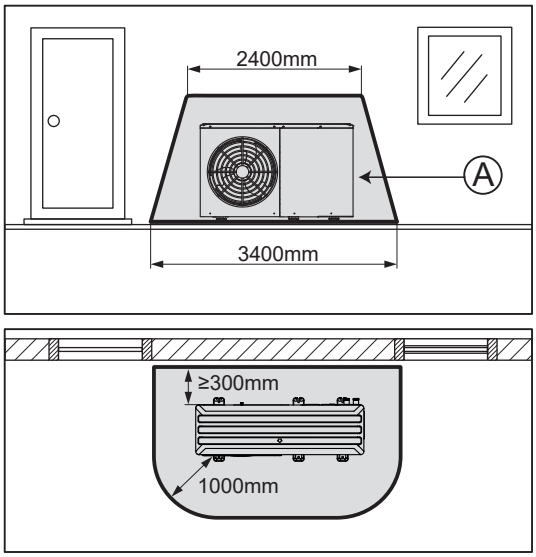
- The safety zones below are shown with floor standing installation. These safety zones also apply to other types of installation.

Freestanding positioning of the outdoor unit



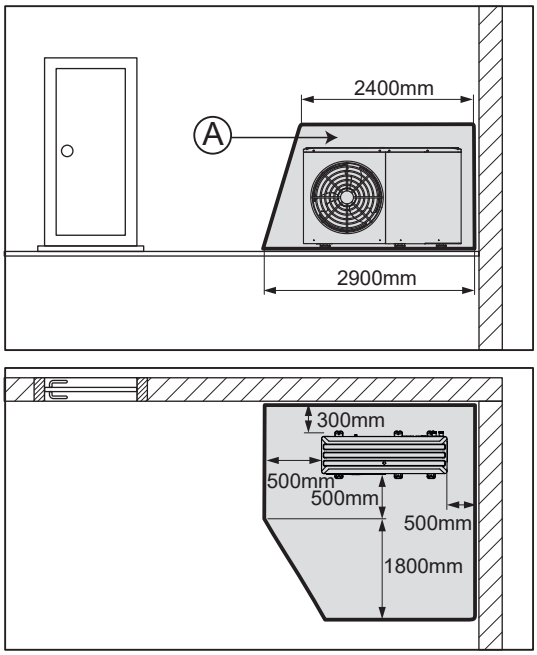

Ⓐ Safety zone

Siting the outdoor unit in front of an external wall



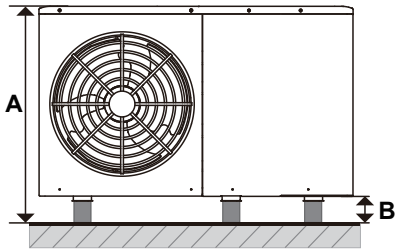

Ⓐ Safety zone

Corner positioning of the outdoor unit, left

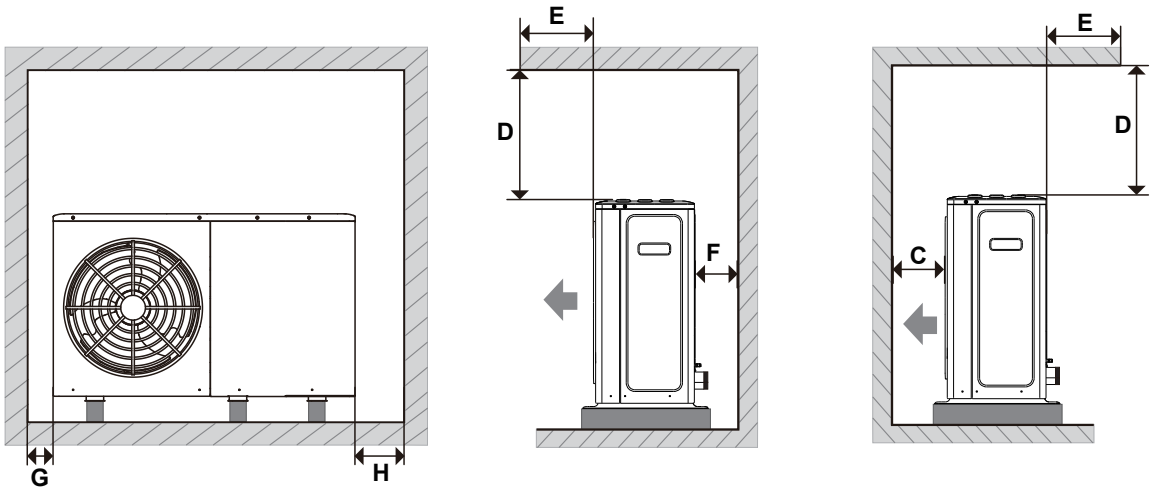


# 4 UNIT INSTALLATION

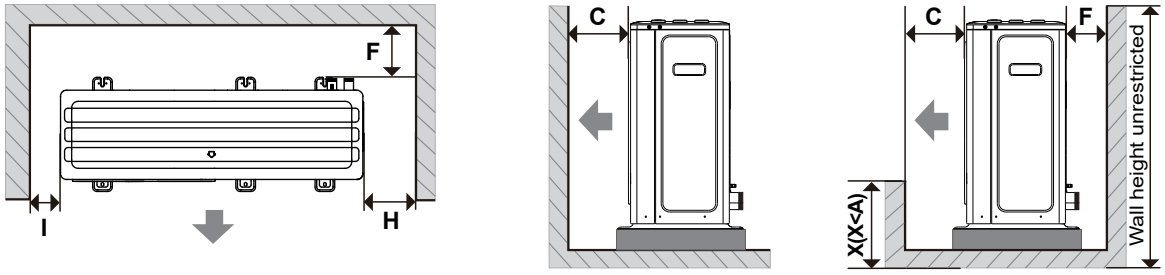
## General




## Obstacle over the top




## No obstacle over the top




**4-10 kW** **(mm)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | Unit height + B | **D** | ≥500 | **G** | ≥500 |
| **B** | ≥100* | **E** | ≥500 | **H** | ≥500 |
| **C** | ≥1000 | **F** | ≥300 | **I** | ≥500 |

**12-16 kW**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | Unit height + B | **D** | ≥500 | **G** | ≥500 |
| **B** | ≥100* | **E** | ≥500 | **H** | ≥500 |
| **C** | ≥1500 | **F** | ≥300 | **I** | ≥500 |

* In case of cold weather, take into account of snow on the ground. For more information, refer to 4.4 In Cold Climates.
For cascade application installation clearance, refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL.

## 4.1 Conditions for Installation

The product can be installed on a ground or flat roof. Pitched-roof installation is not permitted.

For installation on a flat roof, refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL.

## 4.2 Foundation and Unit installation (Installation on a Ground)

### Installation on a soft ground

In case of installation on a soft ground (such as on a lawn or earthy ground), refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL for the recommended preparations for the foundation.

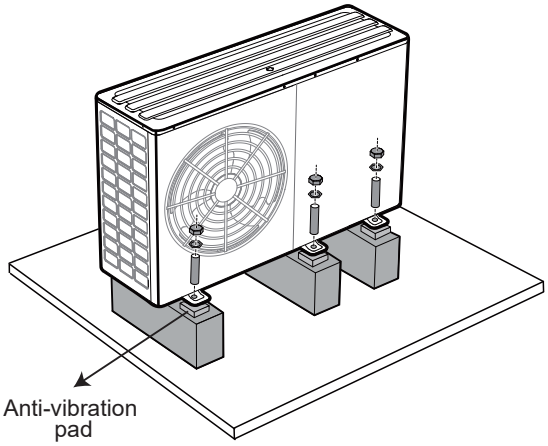
### Installation on a solid ground

In case of installation on a solid ground (such as on a concrete ground), refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL for the recommended preparations for the foundation.

### Unit mounting

Installation with foundation: Fix the unit with foundation bolts. (Six Φ10 expansion bolts, nuts and washers are needed, supplied on the site). Screw the foundation bolts to a depth of 20 mm in the foundation.

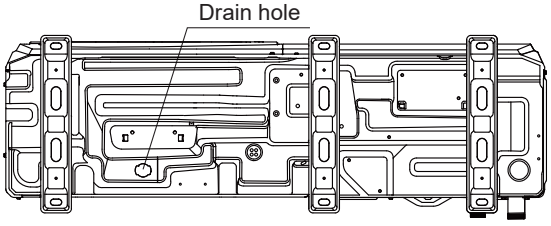
Installation without foundation: Install proper anti-vibration pads and level the unit.



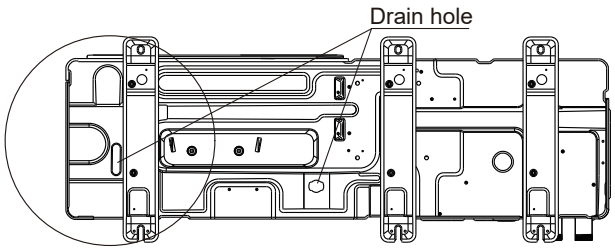

### Installation with foundation

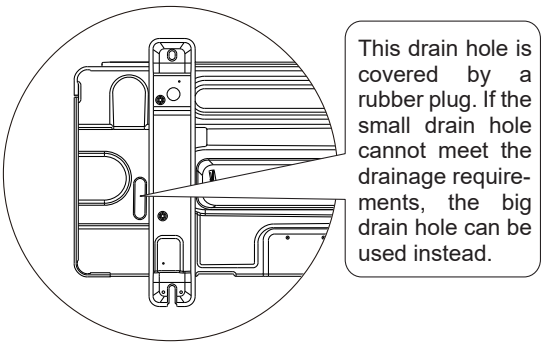
## 4.3 Drainage

### 4.3.1 Drain hole position




4/6 kW



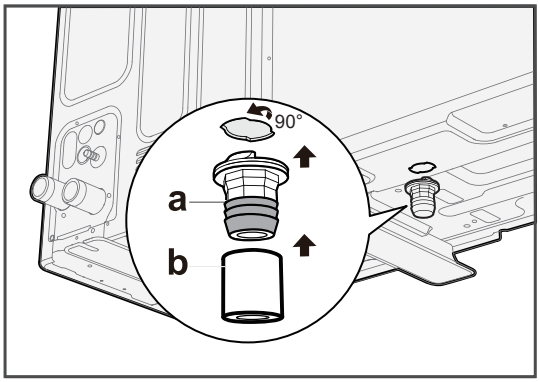

8/10/12/14/16 kW

**⚠ CAUTION**

- Watch the condensate when removing the rubber plug of the additional drain hole.
- Make sure the condensate is drained properly. Collect and direct the condensate that can drip from the base of the unit to a drain tray. Prevent water dripping onto the floor that may generate a slip hazard, especially in winter.
- For cold climate , it is highly recommended that a belt heater be installed to avoid damage to the unit due to the drain water freezing in case of a low drainage rate.
- Collect and direct the condensate that can drip from the base of the unit to a drain tray.
- Prevent water dripping onto the floor that may generate a slip hazard, especially in winter.

### 4.3.2 Drainage layout (installation on a ground)

**Drain joint**



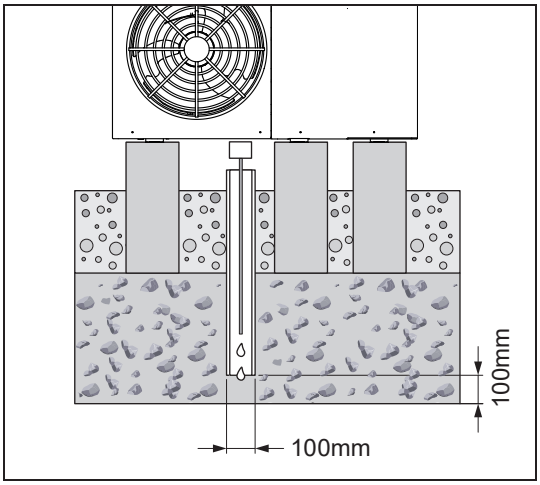

a – Drain joint (plastic, Pagoda connection, 1")

b - Drain hose (field supply)

## Installation on a soft ground

### Draining condensate into a gravel bed

For installation on a ground, the condensate must be discharged via a downpipe into a gravel bed that is located in a frost-free area.




The downpipe must go into a sufficiently large gravel bed so that the condensate can trickle away freely.
For more methods, refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL.

**NOTE**

To prevent the condensate from freezing, self-regulating heating cable(field supply) must be threaded into the downpipe via the condensate discharge.

## Installation on a solid ground

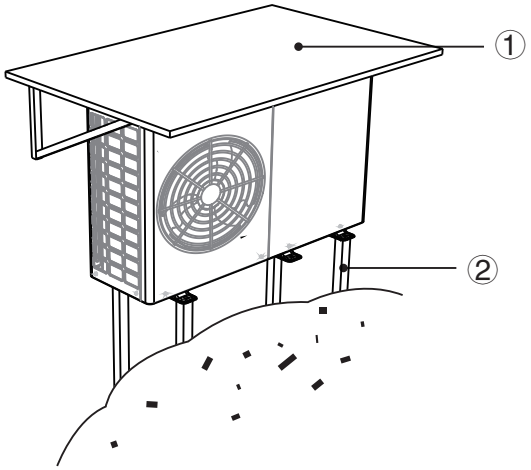
Guide the condensation pipe to a sewer, pump sump or soakaway.

**NOTE**

- For all installation types, ensure that any condensate that accumulates is discharged into a frost-free area.
- To prevent the condensate from freezing, self-regulating heating cable(field supply) can be threaded into the downpipe via the condensate discharge.

## 4.4 In Cold Climates

It is recommended that the unit be placed with the rear side against the wall.
Install a lateral canopy on top of the unit to prevent lateral snowfall in extreme weather conditions.
Install a high pedestal or wall mount the unit to keep a proper clearance (at least 100 mm) between the unit and snow.




① Canopy or alike
② Pedestal in case of installation on a ground

# 5 HYDRAULIC INSTALLATION

## 5.1 Preparations for Installation

**NOTE**

- In case of plastic pipes, make sure they are fully oxygen-tight according to DIN 4726.
- The diffusion of oxygen into the piping can lead to excessive corrosion.

### Minimum water volume

Check and ensure that the total water volume in the installation is at least 40 liters, excluding the internal water volume of the outdoor unit.

### Minimum flow rate

Check and ensure that the minimum flow rate in the installation is guaranteed in all conditions. This minimum flow rate is required during defrost/ backup heater operation.

| Unit | Minimum flow rate required |
|---|---|
| 4-10 kW | 0.40 $m^3$/h |
| 12-16 kW | 0.70 $m^3$/h |

Refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL for more information.

## 5.2 Water Loop Connection

**⚠ CAUTION**

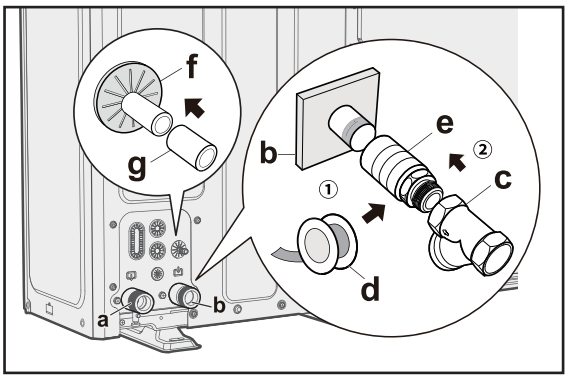
- Incorrect direction of the water outlet and inlet can cause unit malfunction.
- Do not apply excessive force when connecting the pipes provided on the site, and make sure the pipes are aligned properly. Water pipe deformation can cause unit malfunction.

1) Connect the Y-shaped strainer to the water inlet of the unit, and seal the connection with thread sealant. (To provide access to the Y-shaped strainer for cleaning, an extension pipe can be connected between the strainer and the water inlet depending on the field conditions)

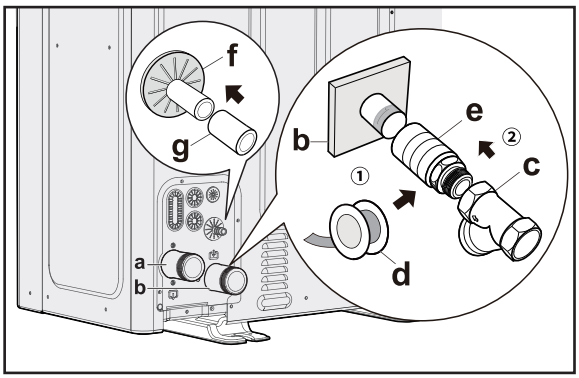
2) Connect the pipe provided on the site to the water outlet of the unit.

3) Connect the outlet of the safety valve with a hose with a suitable size and length, and guide the hose to the condensate drain, as shown in 4.3.2.

**4-6 kW**




**8-16 kW**




| | |
|---|---|
| **a** | Water OUTLET (connection with screws, male, 1" for 4/6 kW units and 1 1/4" for 8-16 kW units) |
| **b** | Water INLET (connection with screws, male, 1" for 4/6 kW units and 1 1/4" for 8-16 kW units) |
| **c** | Y-shaped strainer (delivered with the unit) (2 screws for connection, female, 1" for 4/6 kW units and 1 1/4" for 8-16 kW units) |
| **d** | Thread seal tape |
| **e** | Extension pipe (recommended, with the length depending on the field conditions) |
| **f** | Safety valve outlet (hose, φ16mm) |
| **g** | Drain hose (supplied on the site) |

**NOTE**

- The installation of the Y-shaped strainer at the water inlet is mandatory
- Pay attention to the correct flow direction of the Y-shaped strainer.

### Domestic hot water

For the installation of the domestic hot water tank (supplied on the site), refer to the specific manual of the domestic hot water tank.

### Others

**NOTE**

- Air vent valves must be installed at high points of the system.
- Drain taps must be installed at low points of the system.

## 5.3 Filling Water Loop with Water

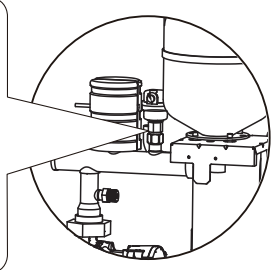
**NOTE**

Before filling with water, please check 5.7 Water for the water quality requirements. Pumps and valves may become stuck as a result of poor water quality.

- Connect the water supply to the filling valve and open the valve. Follow applicable regulations.
- Make sure the automatic air vent valve is open.
- Ensure a water pressure of approximately 2.0 bar.

Remove the air in the loop as much as possible using the air vent valves. Air in the water loop could lead to malfunction of the backup electric heater.

Do not fasten the black plastic cover on the vent valve at the topside of the unit when the system is running. Open the air vent valve, and turn it anticlockwise at least 2 full turns to release air from the system.



**NOTE**

The water pressure varies with the water temperature (higher pressure at higher water temperature). Always keep the water pressure above 0.3 bar to prevent air from entering the loop.

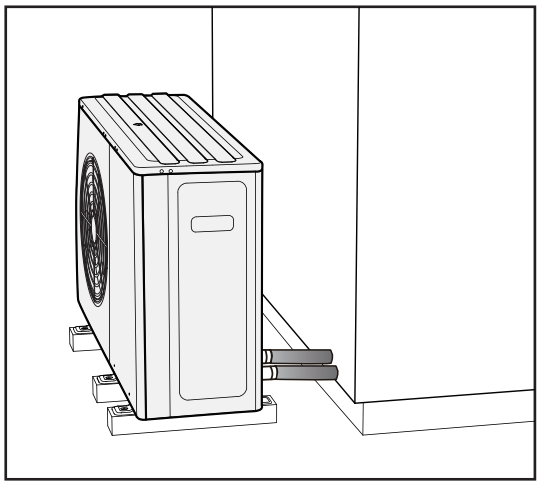
| | |
|---|---|
| Maximum water pressure | 3 bar |

## 5.4 Filling Domestic Hot Water Tank with Water

See the specific manual of the domestic hot water tank.

## 5.5 Water Pipe Insulation

The complete water loop including all pipes, must be insulated to prevent condensation during cooling operation, heating and cooling capacity reduction, and freezing of the outside water pipes in winter.



**NOTE**

- The insulation material should be provided with a fire resistance rating of B1 or above and comply with all applicable regulations.
- The thermal conductivity of the sealing material should be below 0.039 W/mK.

Recommended thickness of the sealing material is shown as below.

| Piping length (m) between the unit and the terminal device | Minimum insulation thickness(mm) |
|---|---|
| < 20 | 19 |
| 20~30 | 32 |
| 30~40 | 40 |
| 40~50 | 50 |

## 5.6 Freeze Protection

### 5.6.1 Protected by software

The software is equipped with specific functions to protect the entire system from freezing by using the heat pump and the backup heater (if available).

- When the temperature of the water flow in the system drops to a certain value, the unit will heat the water using the heat pump, electric heating tape, or backup heater.
- The anti-freeze function is enabled only when the temperature increases to a certain value.

**⚠ CAUTION**

- In the event of power failure, the above features would fail to protect the unit from freezing. Therefore, always keep the unit powered on.
- If the power supply for the unit is to be switched off for a long time, the water in the system pipe needs to be drained to avoid damage to the unit and pipeline system due to freezing.

### 5.6.2 Protected by glycol

Glycol lowers the freezing point of water.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Ethylene glycol and propylene glycol are toxic.

**⚠ CAUTION**

Glycol can corrode the system. When uninhibited glycol comes into contact with oxygen, it becomes acidic. This corrosion process is accelerated by copper and high temperature. The acidic uninhibited glycol attacks metal surfaces, forming galvanic corrosion cells that can cause severe damage to the system. Therefore, it is important to follow these steps:

- Let a qualified specialist treat the water correctly;
- Select a glycol with corrosion inhibitors to counteract acids formed by the oxidation of glycols;
- Do not use any automotive glycol because its corrosion inhibitors have a limited lifetime and contain silicates which can contaminate or block the system;
- Do not use galvanized pipes in glycol systems as such pipes may lead to the precipitation of certain components in the glycol's corrosion inhibitor.

**NOTE**

Glycol absorbs moisture from the environment, so it is important to avoid using glycol exposed to air. If glycol if left uncovered, the water content increases, lowering the glycol concentration and potentially causing hydraulic components to freeze. To prevent this, take precautions and minimize glycol's exposure to air.

#### Types of glycol

The types of glycol that can be used depend on whether the system contains a domestic hot water tank:

| If | Then |
|---|---|
| The system contains a domestic hot water tank | Only use propylene glycol (a) |
| The system does NOT contain a domestic hot water tank | Either propylene glycol(a) or ethylene glycol can be used |

(a) Propylene glycol, including the necessary inhibitors, falls in Category III according to EN1717.

#### Required concentration of glycol

The required concentration of glycol depends on the lowest expected outdoor temperature, and on whether you want to protect the system from bursting or from freezing. To prevent the system from freezing, more glycol is required.
Add glycol according to the table below.

| Lowest expected outdoor temperature | Prevention from bursting | Prevention from freezing |
|---|---|---|
| –5°C | 10% | 15% |
| –10°C | 15% | 25% |
| –15°C | 20% | 35% |
| –20°C | 25% | N/A |
| –25°C | 30% | N/A |
| –30°C | 35% | N/A |

- Protection from bursting: Glycol can prevent the piping from bursting, but cannot prevent the liquid inside the piping from freezing.
- Protection from freezing: Glycol can prevent the liquid inside the piping from freezing.

**NOTE**

- The required concentration might vary depending on the type of glycol used. ALWAYS compare the requirements from the table above with the specifications provided by the glycol manufacturer. If necessary, meet the requirements set by the glycol manufacturer.
- The added concentration of glycol should NEVER exceed 35%.
- If the liquid in the system is frozen, the pump will NOT be able to start. Please note that solely preventing the system from bursting may not prevent the liquid inside from freezing.
- If water remains stagnant within the system, it is highly likely to freeze and result in system damage.

**NOTE**

Adding glycol to the water loop reduces the maximum allowed water volume of the system. See the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL for more information.

## 5.7 Water

**Checking and treating the heating water/filling and supplementing water**

• Before filling or topping up the installation, check the quality of the heating water.

**NOTE**

• Risk of material damage due to poor-quality heating water.
• Ensure that the heating water is of sufficient quality.

**Checking the filling and supplementary water**

• Before filling the installation, measure the hardness of the filling and supplementary water.

**Checking the quality of the heating water**

1)Remove a little water from the heating circuit.

2)Check the appearance of the heating water.

• If it is determined that the heating water contains sedimentary materials, be sure to desludge the installation.

3) Use a magnetic rod to check whether the heating water contains magnetite (iron oxide).

• If you ascertain that it contains magnetite, clean the installation and take suitable corrosion-inhibition measures, or install a magnetite separator.

4) Check the pH value of the removed water at 25 °C.

• If the value is below 8.2 or above 10.0, clean the installation and treat the heating water.

**NOTE**

Ensure that oxygen cannot get into the heating water.

**Treating the filling and supplementary water**

• Observe all applicable national regulations and technical rules when treating the filling and supplementary water.

Provided the national regulations and technical rules do not stipulate more stringent requirements, the following applies:

You must treat the heating water in the following cases.

• If the entire filling and supplementary water quantity during the service life of the system exceeds three times the nominal value of the heating installation, or

• If the guideline values listed in the following table are not met, or

• If the pH value of the heating water is smaller than 8.2 or larger than 10.0.

**Validity:** Denmark or Sweden

| Total heating output | Water hardness at specific system volume[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ≤20 l/kW | | >20 l/kW and ≤50 l/kW | | > 50 l/kW | |
| kW | °dH | mol/m³ | °dH | mol/m³ | °dH | mol/m³ |
| <50 | < 16.8 | < 3 | 11.2 | 2 | 0.11 | 0.02 |
| >50 and ≤200 | 11.2 | 2 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 0.11 | 0.02 |
| >200 and ≤600 | 8.4 | 1.5 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.02 |
| >600 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 0.02 |
| 1) Nominal capacity in liters/heat output; In the case of multi-boiler systems, the smallest single heat output is to be used. | | | | | | |

**Validity:** Great Britain

| Total heating output | Water hardness at specific system volume[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ≤20 l/kW | | >20 l/kW and ≤50 l/kW | | > 50 l/kW | |
| kW | ppm $CaCO_3$ | mol/m³ | ppm $CaCO_3$ | mol/m³ | ppm $CaCO_3$ | mol/m³ |
| <50 | < 300 | < 3 | 200 | 2 | 2 | 0.02 |
| >50 and ≤200 | 200 | 2 | 150 | 1.5 | 2 | 0.02 |
| >200 and ≤600 | 150 | 1.5 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 |
| >600 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 |
| 1) Nominal capacity in liters/heating output; In the case of multi-boiler systems, the smallest single heating output is to be used. | | | | | | |

**Validity:** Finland or Norway

| Total heating output | Water hardness at specific system volume[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ≤20 l/kW | | >20 l/kW and ≤50 l/kW | | > 50 l/kW | |
| kW | mg $CaCO_3$/l | mol/m³ | mg $CaCO_3$/l | mol/m³ | mg $CaCO_3$/l | mol/m³ |
| <50 | < 300 | < 3 | 200 | 2 | 2 | 0.02 |
| >50 and ≤200 | 200 | 2 | 150 | 1.5 | 2 | 0.02 |
| >200 and ≤600 | 150 | 1.5 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 |
| >600 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 | 2 | 0.02 |
| 1) Nominal capacity in liters/heating output; In the case of multi-boiler systems, the smallest single heating output is to be used. | | | | | | |

# 6 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

**⚠ DANGER**

Risk of electrocution.

**⚠ WARNING**

- The appliance should be installed in accordance with national wiring regulations.
- Follow the electric wiring diagram for electrical wiring that is located on the rear side of the electrical box cover.
- This appliance incorporates an earth connection for functional purposes only.
- Be sure to install the required fuses or circuit breakers. An all-pole disconnection switch having a contact separation of at least 3 mm in all poles should be connected in fixed wiring.

Refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL for more practical instructions.

## 6.1 Opening the Electrical Box Cover

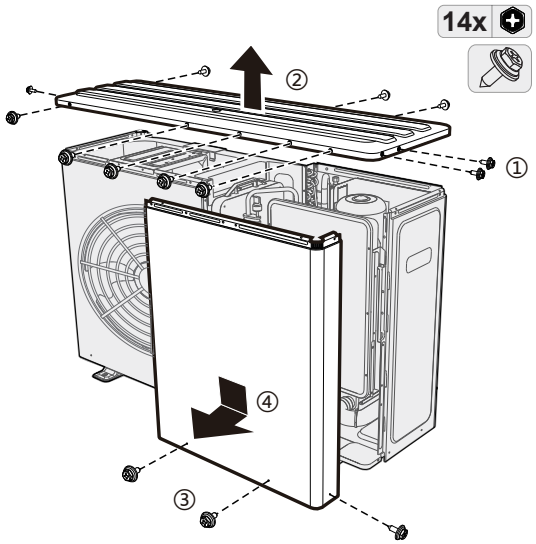
To access the unit for installation and maintenance, follow the instructions below.

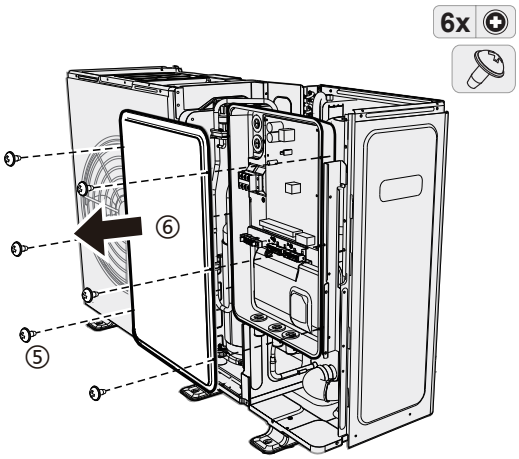
**⚠ WARNING**

Risk of electrocution.
Risk of burning.

**NOTE**

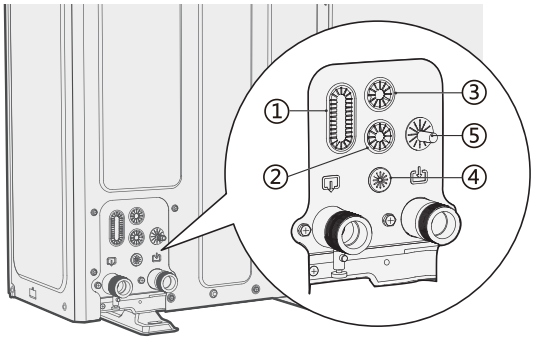
- Illustrations below are based on 8-16 kW units. The principle is the same for 4-6 kW units.
- Keep the screws properly for later use.



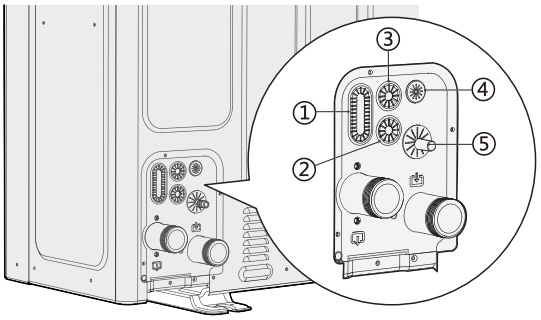




## 6.2 Back Plate Layout for Wiring

**4-6 kW**




**8-16 kW**




| | |
|---|---|
| ①②③ | For high voltage wiring. |
| ④ | For low voltage wiring. |
| ⑤ | Safety valve drain. |

## 6.3 Electrical Wiring

### Operating current and wire diameter

Refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL for more information.

### Tightening torques

| Item | Tightening torque (N•m) |
|---|---|
| M4 (power terminal, electric control board terminal) | 1.2 to 1.4 |
| M4 (earthed) | 1.2 to 1.4 |

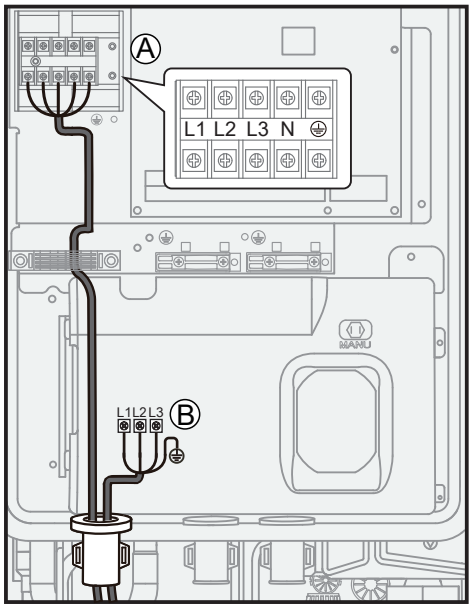
## 6.4 Connection of Power Supply

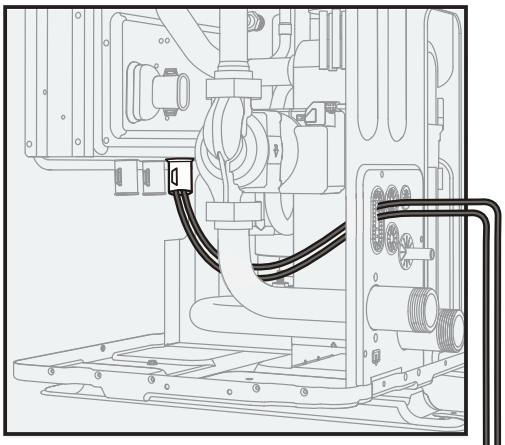
### 6.4.1 Wiring of main power supply

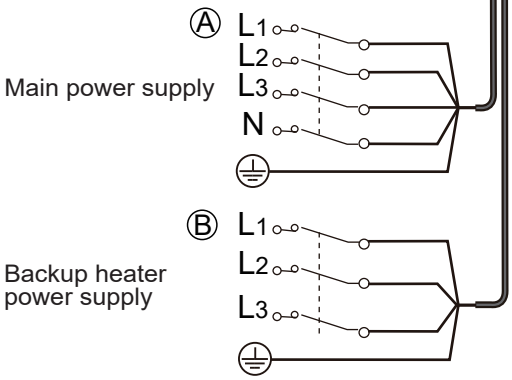
**NOTE**

- Use a round crimp-style terminal for connection to the power supply terminal board. If it is not available, refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL for more information.
- The power cord model is H05RN-F or H07RN-F.
- Illustrations below are for 3-phase units. The principle is the same for 1-phase units.
- Illustrations below are for units with a backup heater. For more illustrations, refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL.

| Unit | Power supply | Maximum circuit current (A) | Minimum wire size ($mm^2$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 kW | 220-240V~ 50 Hz | 16 | (2+PE) x (2.5-4) |
| 6 kW | | 16 | (2+PE) x (2.5-4) |
| 8 kW | | 20 | (2+PE) x (4-6) |
| 10 kW | | 20 | (2+PE) x (4-6) |
| 12 kW | | 31 | (2+PE) x (6-10) |
| 14 kW | | 31 | (2+PE) x (6-10) |
| 16 kW | | 31 | (2+PE) x (6-10) |
| 12 kW 3PH | 380-415V 3 N~50 Hz | 11 | (4+PE) x (2.5-4) |
| 14 kW 3PH | | 11 | (4+PE) x (2.5-4) |
| 16 kW 3PH | | 11 | (4+PE) x (2.5-4) |






**NOTE**

Leakage protection switch must be installed.

### 6.4.2 Wiring of backup heater power supply (optional)

| Backup heater type | Power supply | Maximum circuit current (A) | Minimum wire size ($mm^2$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 kW | 220-240V~ 50 Hz | 13.5 | (2+PE) x(2.5-4) |
| 9 kW | 380-415V 3N~ 50 Hz | 13.5 | (3+PE) x(2.5-4) |

Refer to the illustration above for the wiring.

**⚠ CAUTION**

- To ensure the unit is fully grounded, always connect the backup heater power supply and the earth cable.
- This appliance which connect 1-phase 3kW backup heater can be connected only to a supply with system impedance no more than 0.465 Ω. In case necessary, please consult your supply authority for system impedance information.

## 6.5 Connection of Other Components

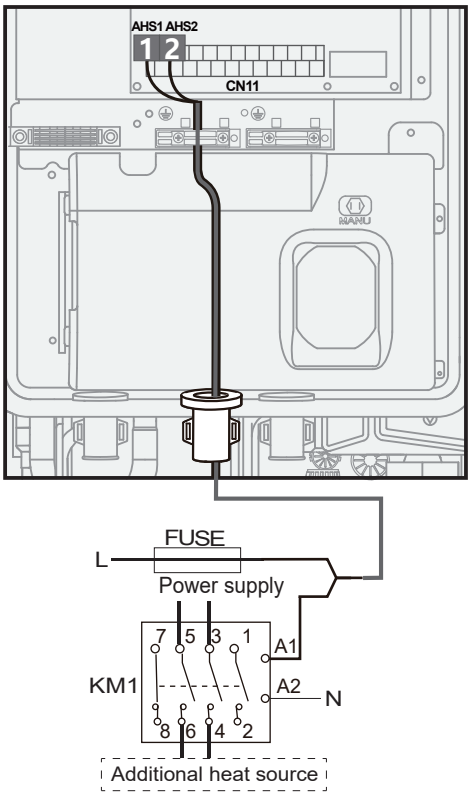
The port provides the control signal to the load. Two kinds of control signal ports:

- Type 1: dry contactor without voltage.
- Type 2: The port provides the signal with 220 V-240 V~ 50 Hz voltage.

**NOTE**

- If the current of load is smaller than 0.2 A, load can connect to the port directly. If the load current is larger than or equal to 0.2sA, it is necessary to connect the AC contactor to the load.
- Illustrations below are for 3-phase units. The principle is the same for 1 -phase units.
- Illustrations below are based on units with a backup heater.

### 6.5.1 Wiring of additional heat source control (AHS)




The wiring between the switch box and the back plate is shown in 6.4.1 Wiring of main power supply.

| | |
|---|---|
| L-N Voltage | 220-240 VAC |
| Maximum running current (A) | 0.2 |
| Minimum wire size ($mm^2$) | 0.75 |
| Control port signal type | Type 1 |

**NOTE**

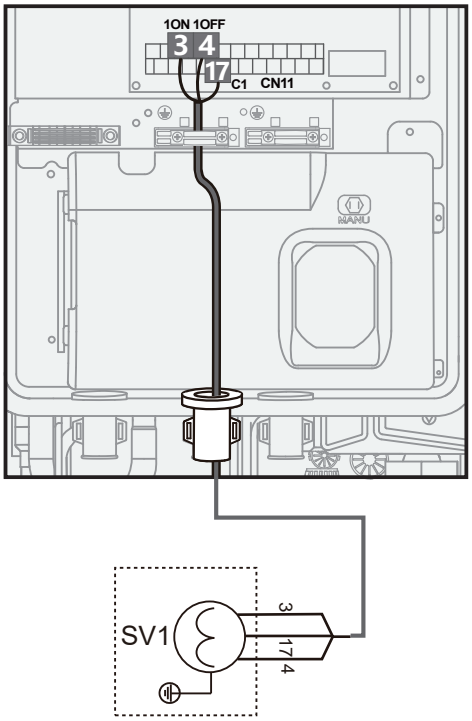
This part only applies to basic units (without a backup heater). For customized units (with a backup heater), the hydraulic module should not be connected to any additional heat source as there is an interval backup heater in the unit.

### 6.5.2 Wiring of 3-way valves SV1, SV2 and SV3

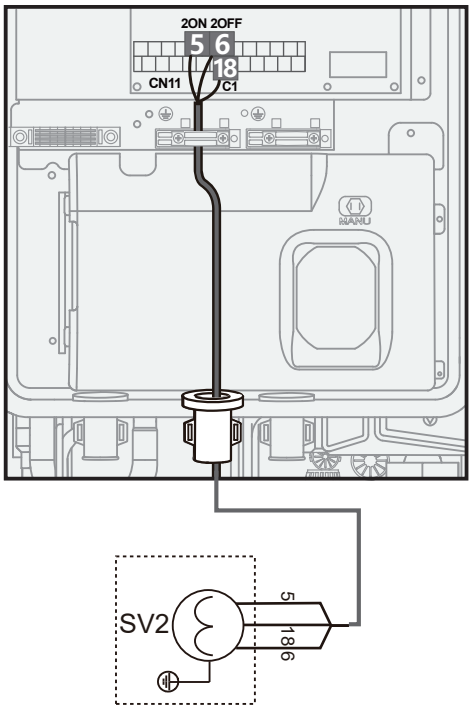
**NOTE**

Refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL for the installation locations of SV1, SV2 and SV3.

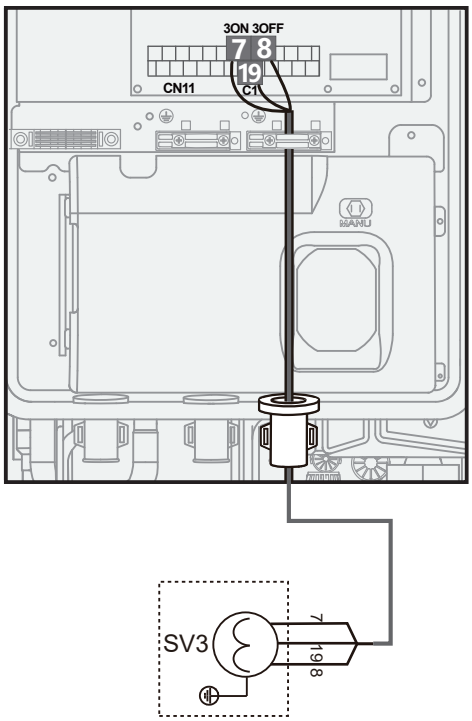
SV1:



SV2:




SV3:



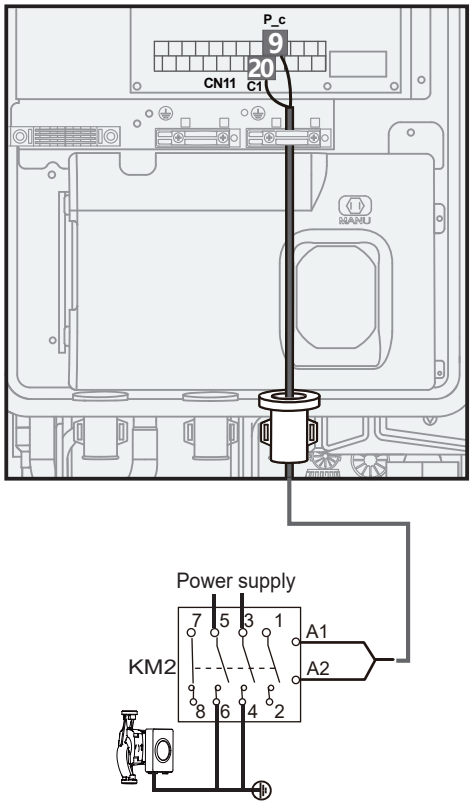

**NOTE**

C1 is for the neutralized line.

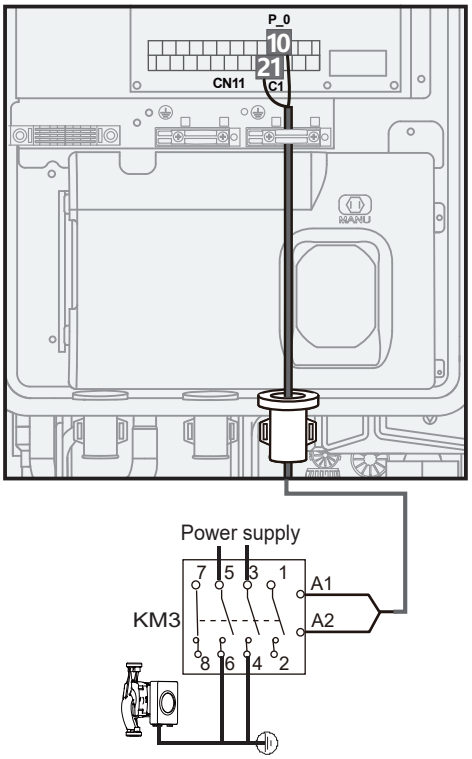
| | |
|---|---|
| Voltage | 220-240 VAC |
| Maximum running current (A) | 0.2 |
| Minimum wire size ($mm^2$) | 0.75 |
| Control port signal type | Type 2 |

### 6.5.3 Wiring of additional pumps

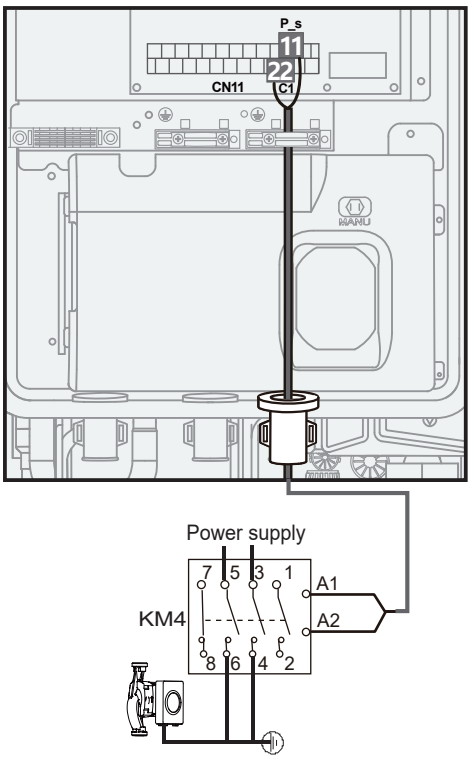
Zone 2 pump P_c:



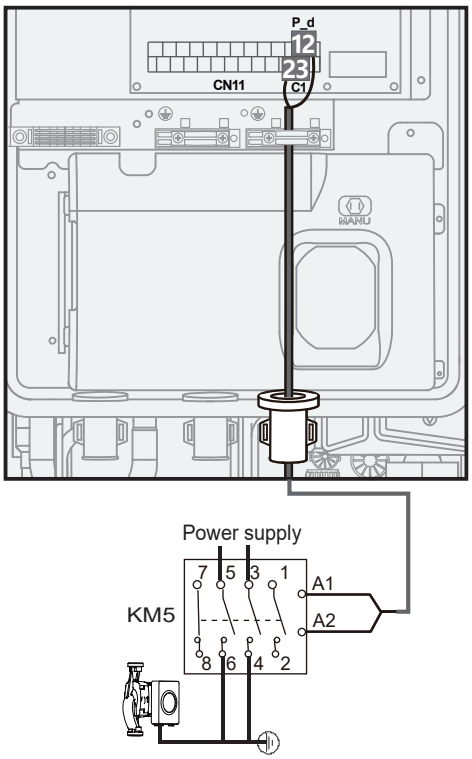
Additional circulation pump P_o:




Solar energy pump P_s:

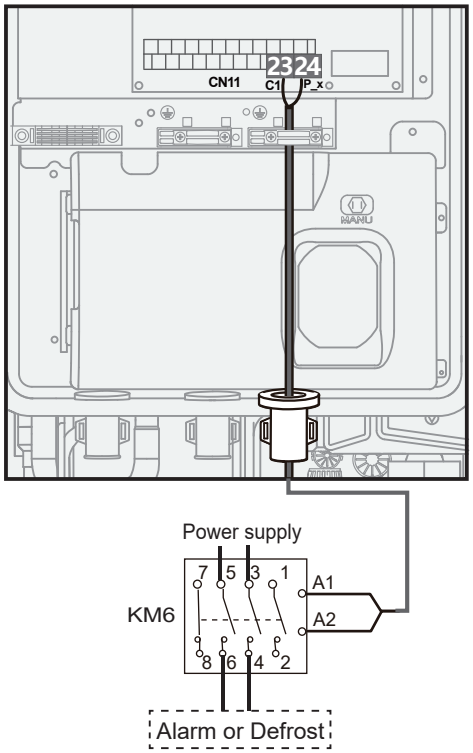



DHW pipe pump P_d:



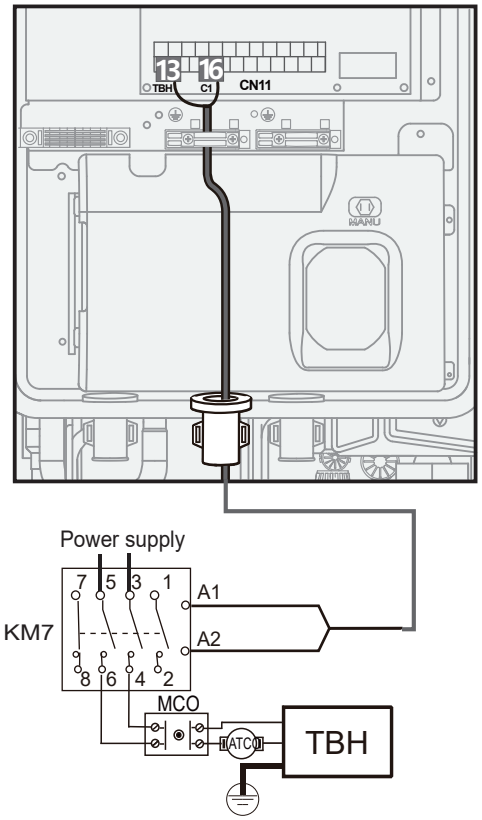

| | |
|---|---|
| Voltage | 220-240 VAC |
| Maximum running current (A) | 0.2 |
| Minimum wire size ($mm^2$) | 0.75 |
| Control port signal type | Type 2 |

### 6.5.4 Wiring of alarm or defrost run (P_x)



| | |
|---|---|
| Voltage | 220-240 VAC |
| Maximum running current (A) | 0.2 |
| Minimum wire size ($mm^2$) | 0.75 |
| Control port signal type | Type 2 |

### 6.5.5 Wiring of tank booster heater (TBH)




**NOTE**

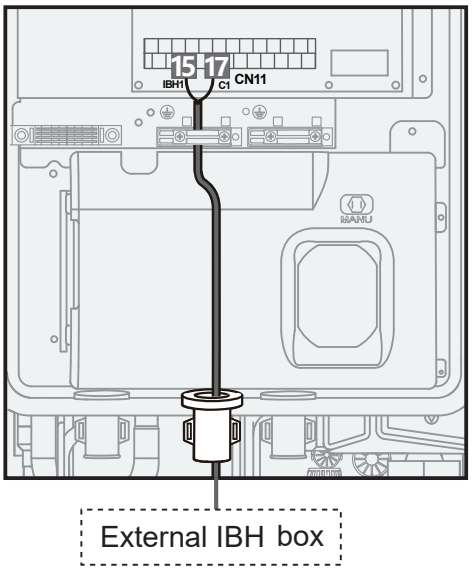
MCO: Manual reset thermal protector
ATC: Auto reset thermal protector

### 6.5.6 Wiring of external IBH box

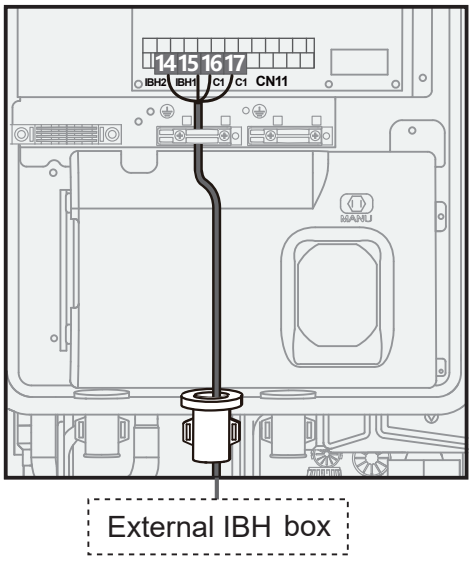
**NOTE**

This is optional part, for more infomation, see the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL and installation manual of external IBH box.

For 3 kW IBH:




For 9 kW IBH:



| | |
|---|---|
| Voltage | 220-240 VAC |
| Maximum running current (A) | 0.2 |
| Minimum wire size ($mm^2$) | 0.75 |
| Control port signal type | Type 2 |

**NOTE**

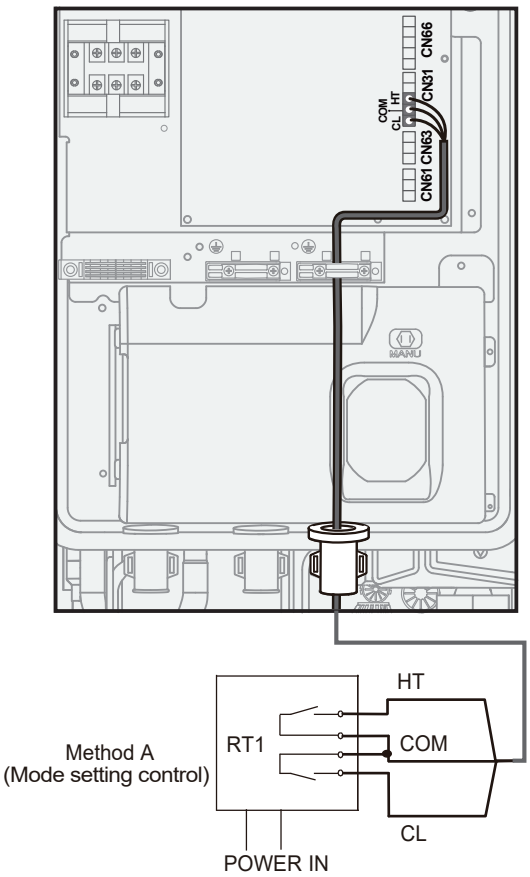
- The unit only sends an ON/OFF signal to the heater.
- IBH2 cannot be wired independently.

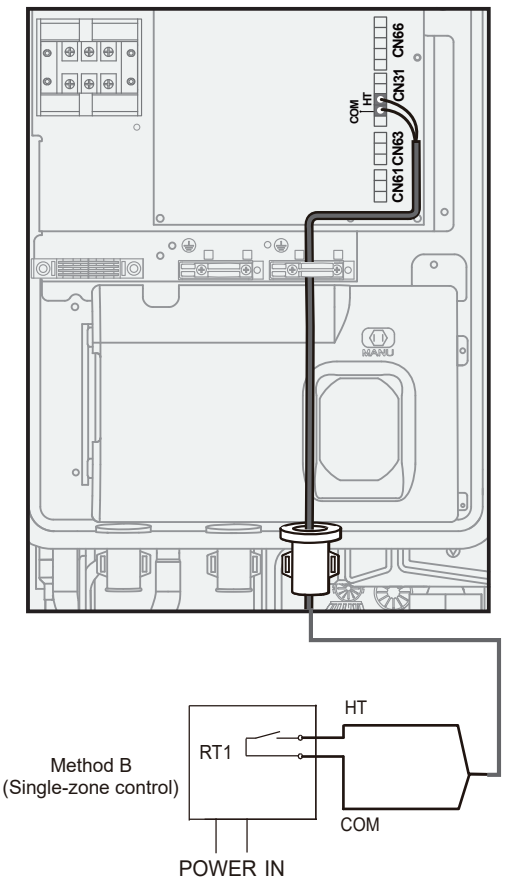
### 6.5.7 Wiring of room thermostat (RT)

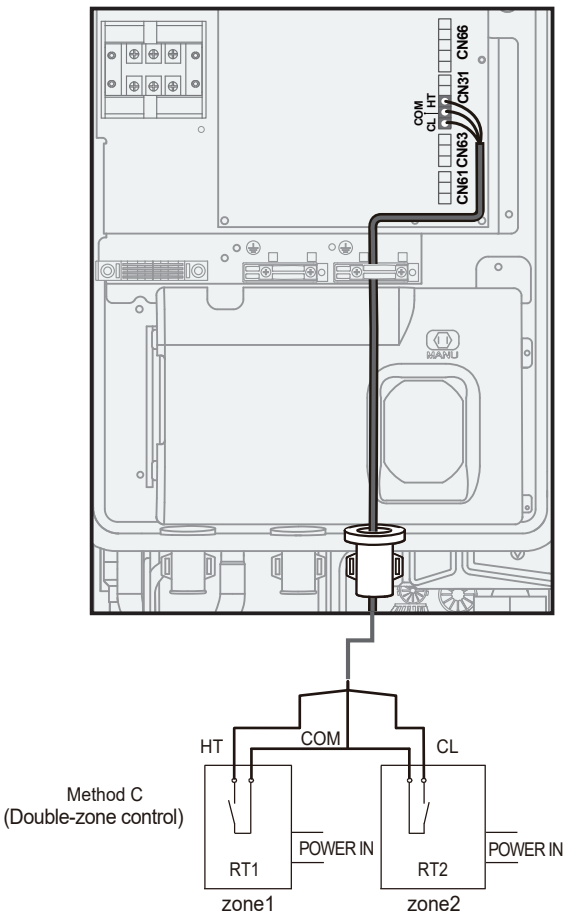
Room thermostat (low voltage): "POWER IN" provides the voltage to the RT.

**NOTE**

The room thermostat must be low-voltage.



The thermostat cable can be connected in three ways (as described in the figures above) and the specific connection method depends on the application.

**Method A (Mode setting control)**

RT can control heating and cooling individually, like the controller for 4-pipe FCU. When the hydraulic module is connected with the external temperature controller, ROOM THERMOSTAT is set to MODE SET on the user interface:

A.1 When the unit detects a voltage of 230 VAC between C and L1, it operates in cooling mode.

A.2 When the unit detects a voltage of 230 VAC between H and L1, it operates in heating mode.

A.3 When the unit detects a voltage of 0 VAC for both sides (C-L1 and H-L1), it stops working for space heating or cooling.

A.4 When the unit detects a voltage of 230 VAC for both sides (C-L1 and H-L1), it operates in cooling mode.

**Method B (single-zone control)**

RT provides the switch signal to the unit. ROOM THERMOSTAT is set to ONE ZONE on the user interface:

B.1 When the unit detects a voltage of 230 VAC between H and L1, it turns on.

B.2 When the unit detects a voltage of 0 VAC between H and L1, it turns off.

**Method C (double-zone control)**

The hydraulic module is connected with two room thermostats, and ROOM THERMOSTAT is set to DOUBLE ZONE on the user interface:

C.1 When the unit detects a voltage of 230 VAC between H and L1, zone1 turns on. When the unit detects a voltage of 0 VAC between H and L1, zone1 turns off.

C.2 When the unit detects a voltage of 230 VAC between C and L1, zone2 turns on according to the climate temp curve. When the unit detects a voltage of 0 V between C and L1, zone2 turns off.

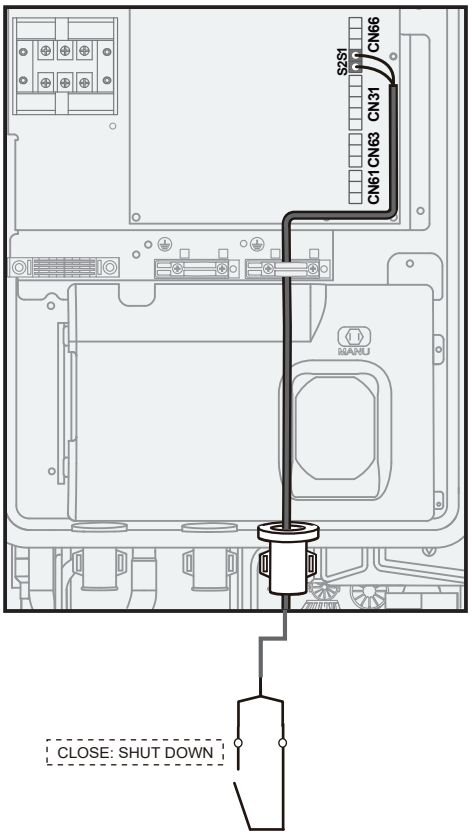
C.3 When the voltage between H-L1 and C-L1 is detected as 0VAC, the unit turns off.

C.4 When the voltage between H-L1 and C-L1 is detected as 230 VAC, both zone1 and zone2 turn on.

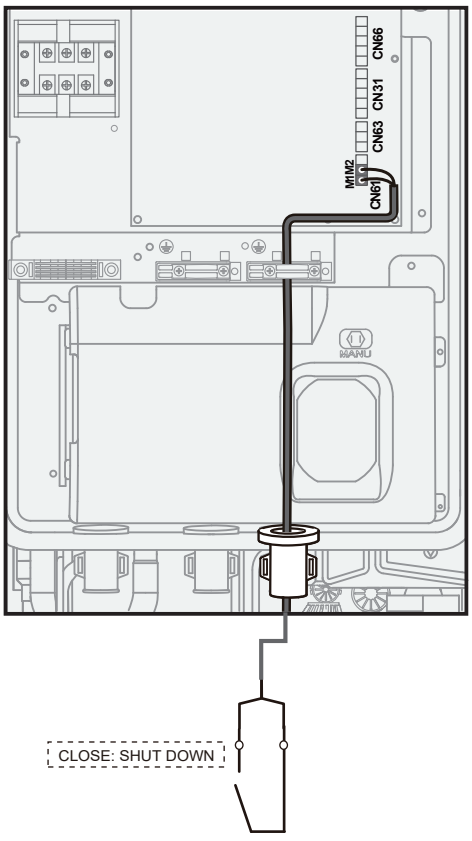
**NOTE**

- The wiring of the thermostat should correspond to the settings of the user interface. Refer to 10.5.6 “Room Thermostat”.
- Power supply of the device and room thermostat must be connected to the same neutral line.
- When ROOM THERMOSTAT is not set to NON, the indoor temperature sensor Ta cannot be set to VALID.
- Zone 2 can only operate in heating mode. When cooling mode is set on the user interface and zone 1 is OFF, “CL” in Zone 2 closes, and system still remains 'OFF'. For installation, the wiring of thermostats for Zone 1 and Zone 2 must be correct.

### 6.5.8 Wiring of solar energy input signal (low voltage)

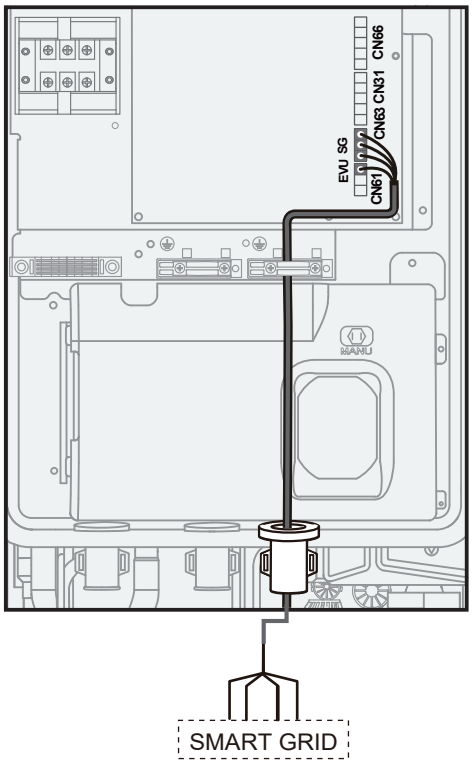



### 6.5.9 Wiring of remote shutdown



### 6.5.10 Wiring of smart grid

The unit has a smart grid feature, and there are two ports on the PCB to connect SG signals and EVU signals as below:




**1) SG=ON, EVU=ON**.

If DHW mode is set available:

- The heat pump will operate in DHW mode firstly.
- When TBH is set available, if T5 is smaller than 69°C, the TBH will be turned on forcibly (The heat pump and TBH can operate at the same time.); if T5 is larger than or equal to 70°C, the, TBH will be turned off. (DHW: Domestic Hot Water; T5S is the set temperature of the water tank.)
- When TBH is set unavailable and IBH is set available for DHW mode, if T5 is smaller than 59°C, the IBH will be turned on forcibly (The heat pump and TBH can operate at the same time.); if T5 is larger than or equal to 60°C, the IBH will be turned off.

**2) SG=OFF, EVU=ON.**

If DHW mode is set available and DHW mode is set to ON:

- The heat pump will operate in DHW mode firstly.
- When TBH is set available and DHW mode is set ON, if T5 is smaller than T5S-2, the TBH will be turned on (The heat pump and IBH can operate at the same time.); If T5 is larger than or equal to T5S+3, the TBH will be turned off.
- When TBH is set unavailable and IBH is set available for DHW mode, if T5 is smaller than T5S-dT5_ON, the IBH will be turned on ( The heat pump and IBH can operate at the same time.); If T5 is larger than or equal to Min (T5S+3,60), the IBH will be turned off.

**3) SG=OFF, EVU=OFF.**

The unit will operate properly.

**4) SG=ON, EVU=OFF.**

The heat pump, IBH, and TBH will be turned off immediately.

## 6.6 Cascade Function

See the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL.

## 6.7 Connection of Other Optional Components

See the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL.

**NOTE**

**Use tie wraps**

After wiring, the sleeve  should be fastened with a tie wrap (accessory) 

# 7 INSTALLATION OF WIRED CONTROLLER

**⚠ CAUTION**

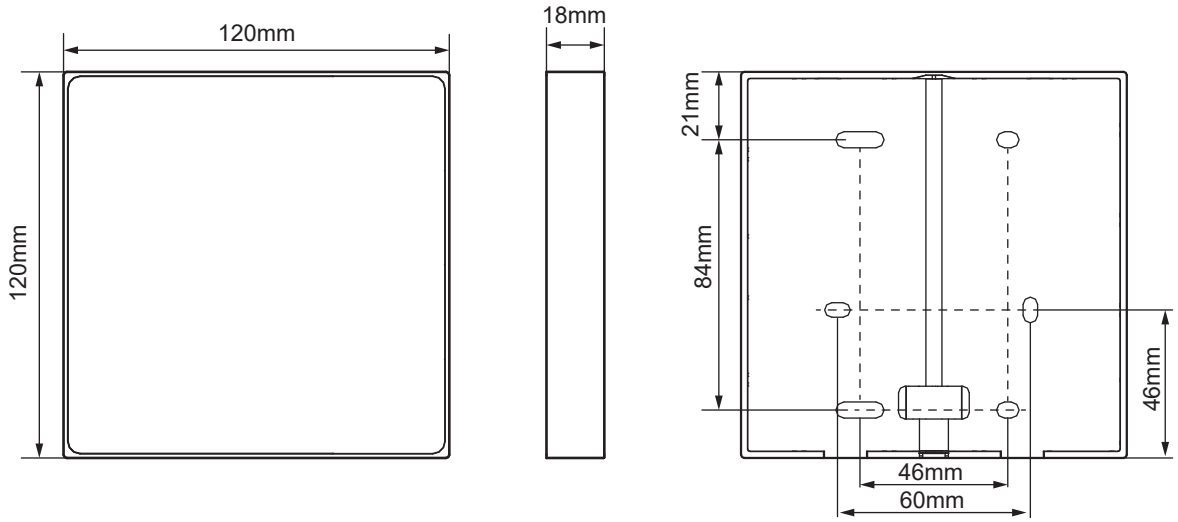
- The general instructions on wiring in previous chapters should be observed.
- The wired controller must be installed indoors and kept away from direct sunlight.
- Keep the wired controller away from any ignition source, flammable gas, oil, water vapor, and sulfide gas.
- To avoid electromagnetic disturbance, keep the wired controller at a proper distance from electric appliances, such as lamps.
- The circuit of the remote wired controller is a low-voltage circuit. Never connect it with a standard 220 V/380 V circuit or place it into a same wiring tube with the circuit.
- Use a terminal connection block to extend the signal wire if necessary.
- Do not use a megger to check insulation of the signal wire upon completion of connection.

## 7.1 Materials for Installation

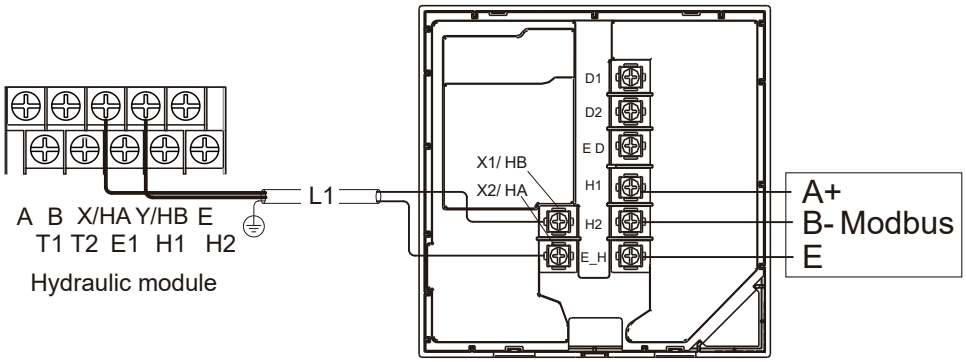
Verify that the accessory bag contains the following items:

| No. | Name | Qty. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wired controller | 1 | |
| 2 | Round head screw, ST4 x 20 | 4 | For mounting on a wall |
| 3 | Cross round head mounting screw | 2 | For mounting on an 86-type box |
| 4 | Phillips head screw, M4 x 25 | 2 | For mounting on an 86-type box |
| 5 | Plastic support bar | 4 | For mounting on a wall |

## 7.2 Dimensions




## 7.3 Wiring

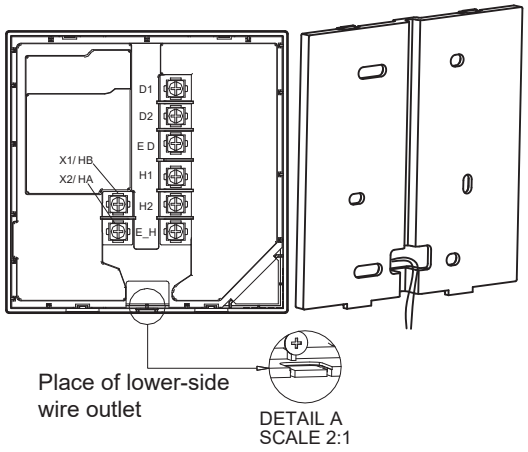


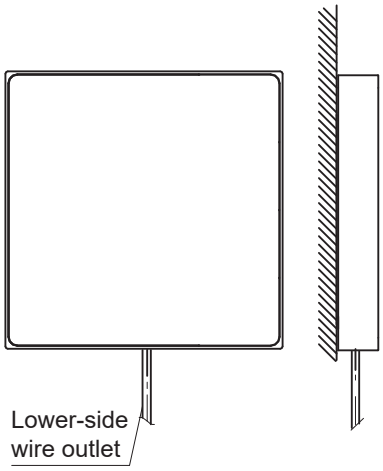
| | |
|---|---|
| Input voltage (HA/HB) | 18 VDC |
| Wire size | 0.75 $mm^2$ |
| Wire type | 2-core shielded twisted pair cable |
| Wire length | L1<50 m |

The maximum length of the communication wire between the unit and the controller is 50 m.

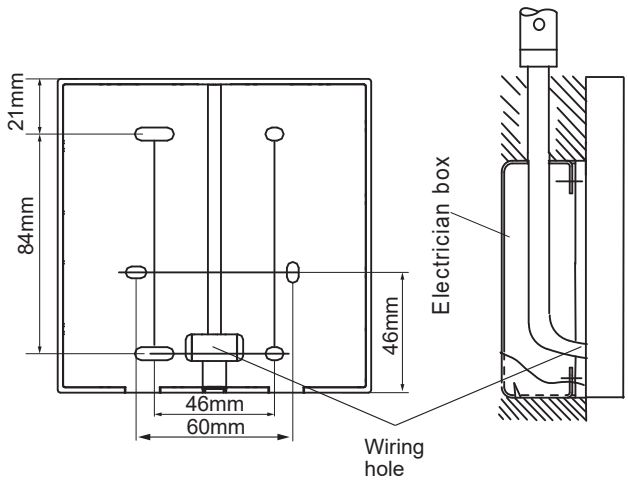
### Route

Bottom-side wiring out

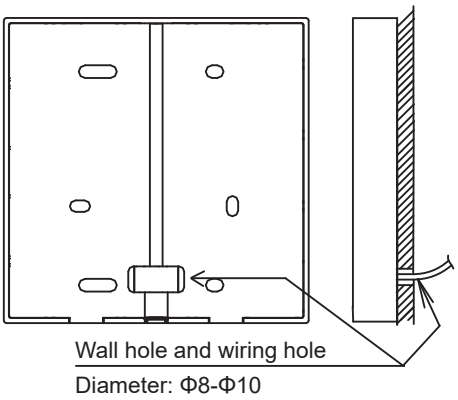



Inside wall wiring (with an 86-type box)




Inside wall wiring (without an 86-type box)



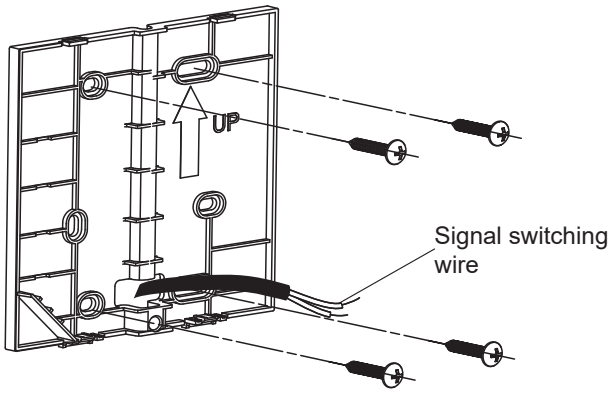

## 7.4 Mounting

**NOTE**

Only wall-mount the wired controller, instead of embedded, otherwise maintenance will not be possible.

### Mounting on a wall (without an 86-type box)

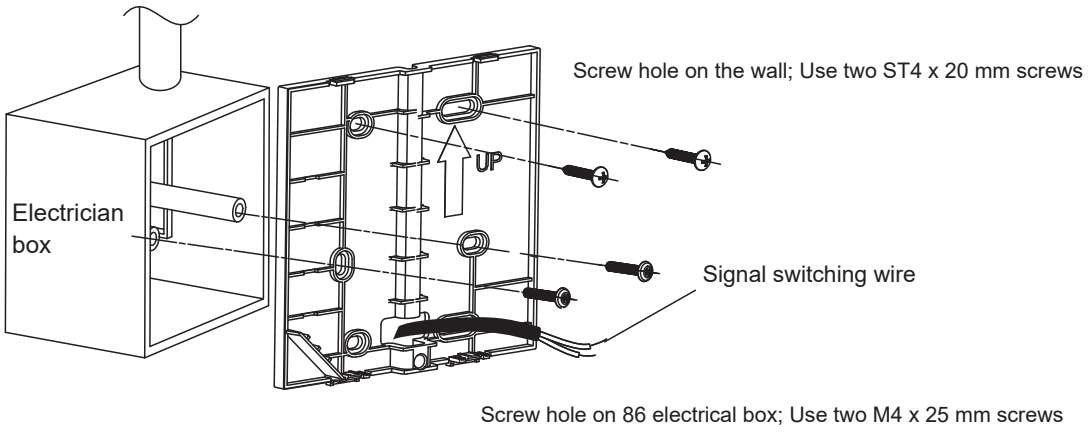
Directly install the back cover on the wall with four ST4 x 20 screws.



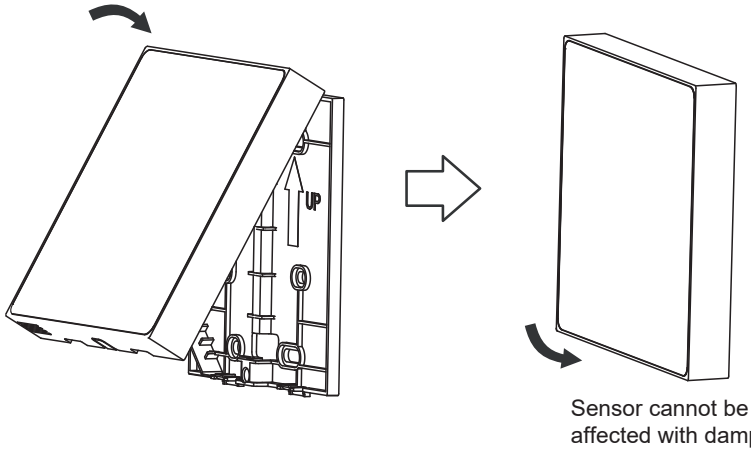

## Mounting on a wall (with an 86-type box)

Install the back cover on an 86-type box with two M4 x 25 screws, and fixing the box on the wall with two ST4 x 20 screws.

- Adjust the length of the plastic bolt in the accessory box to make it suitable for installation.
- Fix the wired controller's bottom cover to the wall through the screw bar by using cross head screws. Make sure the bottom cover is set flush on the wall.

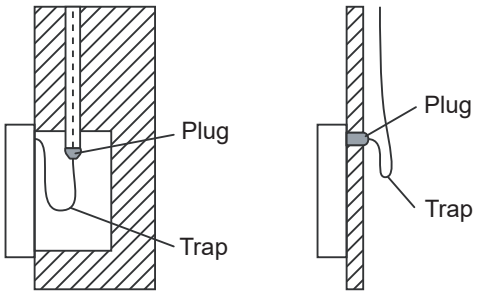



- Buckle the front cover, and fit the front cover to the back cover properly, leaving the wire unclamped during the installation.



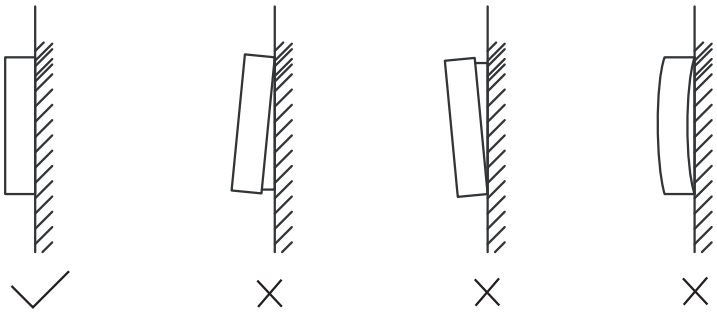

**NOTE**

To prevent water from entering the remote wired controller, use traps and plugs to seal the wire connections during wiring.




**NOTE**

Over-tightening the screw can cause deformation of the back cover.



## 8 COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION

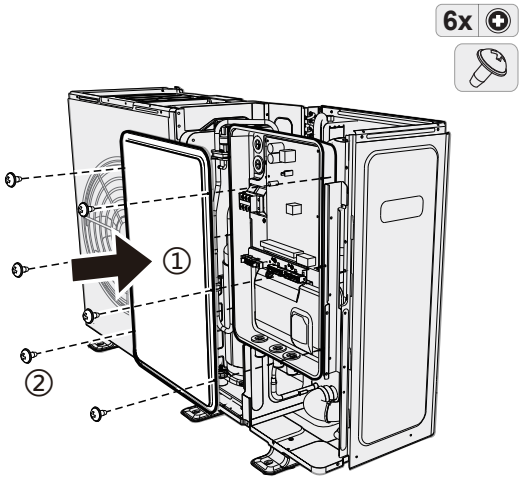
**⚠ DANGER**

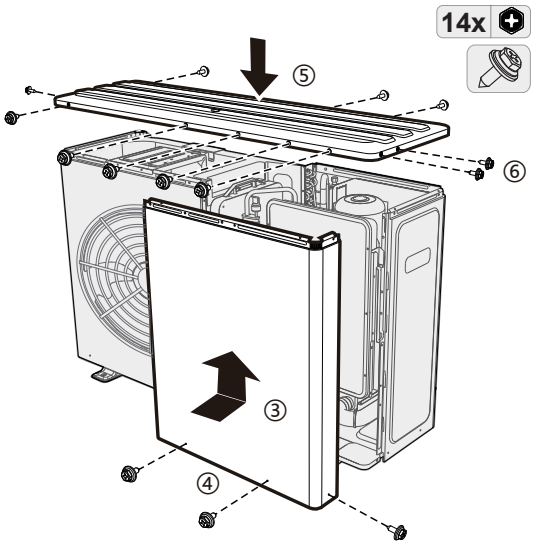
Risk of electrocution.
Risk of burning.

**NOTE**

The illustrations below are for 8-16 kW units. The principle is the same for 4-6 kW units.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tightening torque | 4.1 N•m |



# 9 CONFIGURATION

The unit should be configured by an authorized installer to match the installation environment (outdoor climate, installed options, etc.) and meet the user demand.

Follow the instructions below for the next step.

## 9.1 Check before Configuration

Before powering on the unit, check the following items:

| | |
|---|---|
| ☐ | **Field wiring:** Make sure all wiring connections observe the instructions mentioned in the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL. |
| ☐ | **Fuses, circuit breakers, or protection devices:** Check the size and type according to the instructions mentioned in the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL. Make sure that no fuses or protection devices have been bypassed. |
| ☐ | **Backup heater's circuit breaker:** Ensure the backup heater's circuit breaker in the switch box is closed (It varies with the backup heater type). Refer to the wiring diagram. |
| ☐ | **Booster heater's circuit breaker:** Ensure the booster heater's circuit breaker is closed (applicable only to units with an optional domestic hot water tank). |
| ☐ | **Internal wiring:** Check the wiring and connections inside the switch box for loose or damaged parts, including earth wiring. |
| ☐ | **Mounting:** Check and ensure that the unit and the water loop system are properly mounted to avoid water leakage, abnormal noises and vibrations during the unit startup. |
| ☐ | **Damaged equipment:** Check the components and piping inside the unit for any damage or deformation. |
| ☐ | **Refrigerant leak:** Check the inside of the unit for any refrigerant leakage. In case of refrigerant leakage, follow the relevant content in the "Safety Precautions". |
| ☐ | **Power supply voltage:** Check the voltage of the power supply. The voltage must be consistent with the voltage on the identification label of the unit. |
| ☐ | **Air vent valve:** Make sure the air vent valve is open (at least 2 turns). |
| ☐ | **Shut-off valve:** Make sure that the shut-off valve is fully open. |
| ☐ | **Sheet metal:** Make sure all the sheet metal of the unit is mounted properly. |

After powering on the unit, check the following items:

| | |
|---|---|
| ☐ | **Upon power-on of the unit, nothing is displayed on the user interface:**<br>Check the following abnormalities before diagnosing possible error codes.<br>- Wiring connection issue (power supply or communication signal).<br>- Fuse failure on PCB. |
| ☐ | **Error code "E8" or "E0" is displayed on the user interface:**<br>- Residual air exists in the system.<br>- The water level in the system is insufficient.<br>Before starting test run, make sure that the water system and the tank are filled with water, and air is removed. Otherwise, the pump or backup heater (optional) may be damaged. |
| ☐ | **Error code "E2" is displayed on the user interface:**<br>- Check the wiring between the wired controller and the unit. |
| ☐ | **Initial start-up at low outdoor ambient temperature:**<br>To start the initial start-up in low outdoor ambient temperature, the water has to be heated gradually. Please use the preheating for floor function. (Refer to "SPECIAL FUNCTION" in FOR SERVICEMAN mode)<br>**NOTE**<br>For underfloor heating application, floor could be damaged if the temperature rises sharply in a short time.<br>Please ask the building construction contractor for further information. |

More error codes and failure causes can be found in the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL.

## 9.2 Configuration

To initialize the unit, a group of advanced settings should be provided by the installer. The advanced settings are accessible in FOR SERVICEMAN mode.

The overall parameters list of the advanced settings can be found in Annex 2. Operation Settings. For more information, refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL.

**How to enter FOR SERVICEMAN mode**

Press and hold ☰ and > simultaneously for 3 seconds to enter the authorization page. Enter password 234 and confirm it. Then, the system jumps into the page with a list of advanced settings.

**NOTE**

It is not recommended to enter "FOR SERVICEMAN" unless you have enough knowledge about the unit and advanced settings.

**Save the settings and quit FOR SERVICEMAN mode**

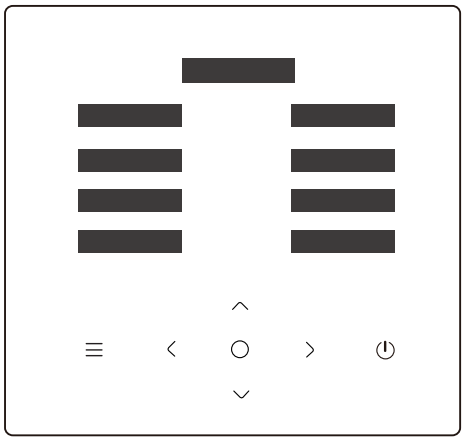
After all settings are adjusted, press ☰ , and the confirmation page pops out. Select Yes and confirm to quit FOR SERVICEMEN mode.

**NOTE**

The settings are saved automatically after you quit FOR SERVICEMAN mode.

Temperature values displayed on the wired controller (user interface) are measured in °C.

In FOR SERVICEMAN mode, select the target item and enter the setting page. Adjust the enablement settings and values as end user demand. For the list of settings, refer to Annex 2. Operation Settings.



# 10 COMMISSIONING

Test run is used to confirm the operation of the valves, air purge, circulation pump operation, cooling, heating and domestic water heating.

Checklist during commissioning

| | |
|---|---|
| ☐ | Test run for the actuator. |
| ☐ | Air purge |
| ☐ | Test run for operation. |
| ☐ | Check of the minimum flow rate in all conditions. |

## 10.1 Test Run for the Actuator

**NOTE**

During the commissioning of the actuator, the protection function of the unit is disabled. Excessive use may damage components.

### Why

Check whether each actuator is in good working conditions.

### What - Actuator List

| No. | Name | | Note |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | SV2 | Three-way valve 2 | |
| 2 | SV3 | Three-way valve 3 | |
| 3 | PUMP_I | Integrated pump | |
| 4 | PUMP_O | Outside pump | |
| 5 | PUMP_C | Zone 2 pump | |
| 6 | IBH | Internal backup heater | |
| 7 | AHS | Additional heat source | |
| 8 | SV1 | Three-way valve 1 | Invisible if DHW is disabled |
| 9 | PUMP_D | Circulation pump for DHW | Invisible if DHW is disabled |
| 10 | PUMP_S | Solar pump | Invisible if DHW is disabled |
| 11 | TBH | Tank backup heater | Invisible if DHW is disabled |

**How**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Go to “FOR SERVICEMAN” (Refer to 9.2 Configuration). |
| 2 | Find “Test run” and enter the process. |
| 3 | Find “Point check” and enter the process. |
| 4 | Select the actuator, and press ○ to activate or deactivate the actuator.<br>• The status ON means the actuator is activated, and OFF means the actuator is deactivated. |

**NOTE**

When you return to the upper layer, all actuators turn OFF automatically.

## 10.2 Air Purge

### Why

To purge out the remaining air in the water loop.

**How**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Go to “FOR SERVICEMAN” (Refer to 9.2 Configuration), |
| 2 | Find “Test run and enter the process. |
| 3 | Find “Air purge” and enter the process. |
| 4 | Select “Air purge” and press ○ to activate or deactivate the air purge function.<br>• ⬬ means the air purge function is activated, and ⬬ means the air purge function is deactivated. |

**Besides**

| | |
|---|---|
| “Air vent pump_i output” | To set pump_i output. The higher the value is, the pump gives a higher output. |
| “Air vent running time” | To set the duration of air purge. When the set time is due, air purge is deactivated. |
| “Status check” | Additional operation parameters can be found. |

## 10.3 Test Run

### Why

Check whether the unit is in good working conditions.

### What

Circulated pump operation
Cooling operation
Heating operation
DHW operation

### How

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Go to “FOR SERVICEMAN” (Refer to 9.3 Configuration) |
| 2 | Find “Test run” and enter the page. |
| 3 | Find “Other” and enter the process. |
| 4 | Select “XXXX”* and press ○ to run the test. During test, press ○ , select OK and confirm to return to the upper layer.<br>* - Four performance test options are shown in What. |

**NOTE**

In performance test, the target temperature is preset and cannot be changed.
If the outdoor temperature is outside the range of operating temperature, the unit may not operate or may not deliver the required capacity.

## 10.4 Check of the Minimum Flow Rate

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Check the hydraulic configuration to find out the space heating loops that can be closed by mechanical, electronic, or other valves. |
| 2 | Close all space heating loops that can be closed. |
| 3 | Start and operate the circulation pump (See "10.3 Test Run for Operation"). |
| 4 | Read out the flow rate[(a)] and modify the bypass valve settings until the set value reaches the minimum flow rate required + 2 l/min. |

(a) During test run for the pump, the unit can operate below the minimum flow rate required.

# 11 HAND-OVER TO THE USER

- Make sure that the user has the printed documentation and ask him/her to keep it for future reference.
- Explain to the user how to properly operate the system and what to do in case of problems.
- Show the user what to do for the maintenance of the unit. (For the maintenance, refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL)
- Explain to the user about energy saving tips. (Refer to the INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL)

# 12 TECHNICAL DATA

## 12.1 General

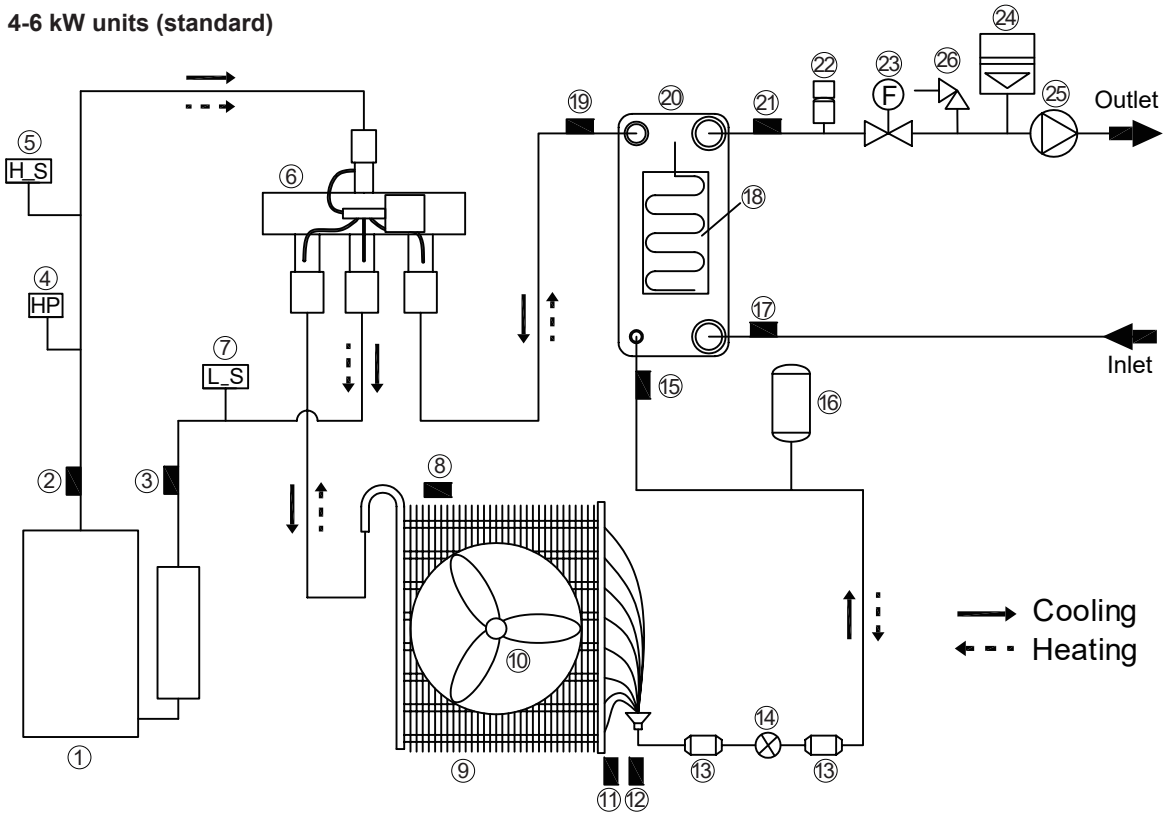
| Model | 1-phase | 1-phase | 1-phase | 3-phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4/6 kW | 8/10 kW | 12/14/16 kW | 12/14/16 kW |
| Nominal capacity | Refer to the Technical Data | | | |
| Dimensions H×W×D | 717x1299x426 mm | 865x1385x523 mm | 865x1385x523 mm | 865x1385x523 mm |
| Packing dimensions H×W×D | 885x1375x475 mm | 1035x1465x560 mm | 1035x1465x560 mm | 1035x1465x560 mm |
| Weight (without backup heater) | | | | |
| Net weight | 90 kg | 117 kg | 135 kg | 137 kg |
| Gross weight | 110 kg | 139 kg | 157 kg | 159 kg |
| Weight (with backup heater) | | | | |
| Net weight | 95 kg | 122 kg | 140 kg | 142 kg |
| Gross weight | 115 kg | 144 kg | 162 kg | 164 kg |
| Connections | | | | |
| Water inlet/outlet | G1"BSP | G1 1/4"BSP | | |
| Water drain | Hose nipple | | | |
| Expansion vessel | | | | |
| Volume | 8L | | | |
| Maximum working pressure (MWP) | 8 bar | | | |
| Pump | | | | |
| Type | Water cooled | Water cooled | Water cooled | Water cooled |
| No. of speed | Variable speed | Variable speed | Variable speed | Variable speed |
| Pressure relief valve in water loop | 3 bar | | | |
| Operation range - water side | | | | |
| Heating | +12 to +75°C | | | |
| Cooling | +5 to +25°C | | | |
| Operation range - air side | | | | |
| Heating | -25 to 35°C | | | |
| Cooling | -5 to 46°C | | | |
| Domestic hot water by heat pump | -25 to 46°C | | | |

| Refrigerant | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Refrigerant type | R290 | | | |
| Refrigerant charge | 0.7 kg | 1.1 kg | 1.25 kg | 1.25 kg |

| Fuse – on PCB | | |
|---|---|---|
| PCB name | Main control board | Inverter module |
| Model name | FUSE-T-10A/250VAC-T-P | FUSE-T-30A/250VAC-T-P-HT |
| Working voltage (V) | 250 | 250 |
| Working current (A) | 10 | 30 |

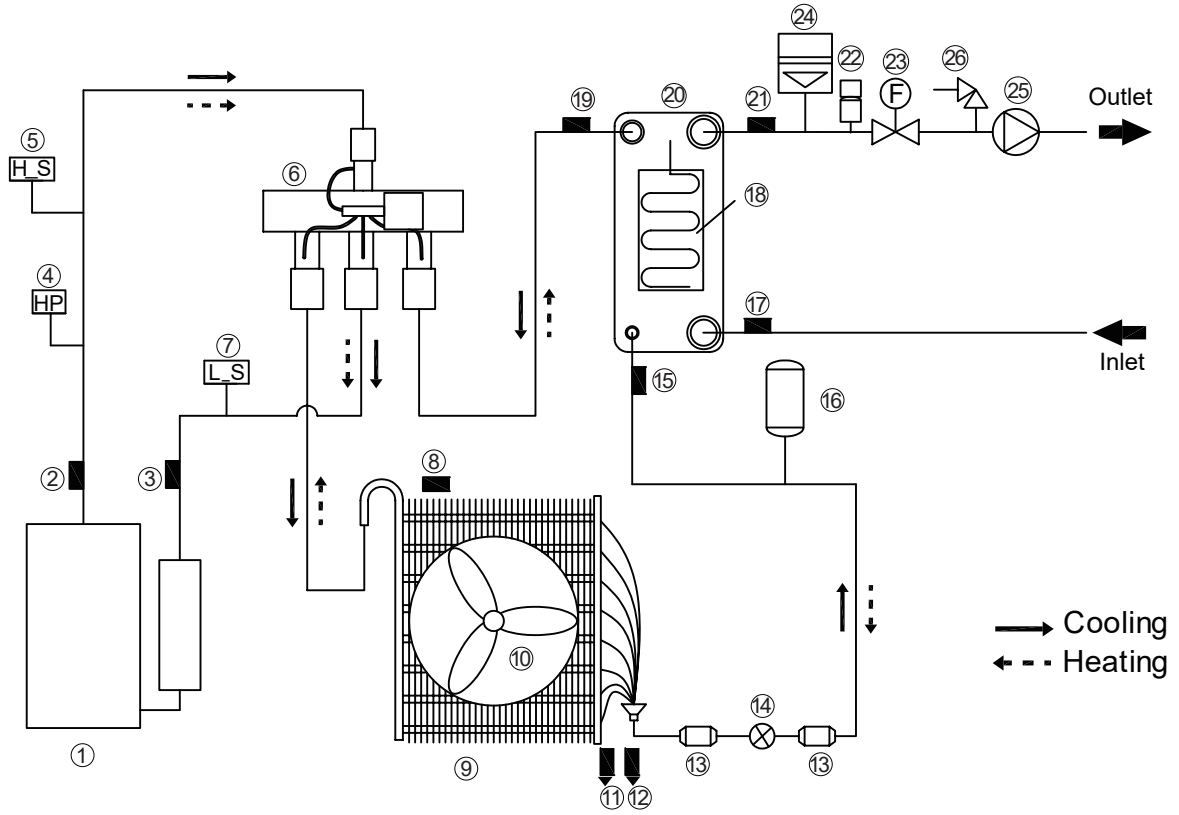
## 12.2 Piping Diagram

**4-6 kW units (standard)**



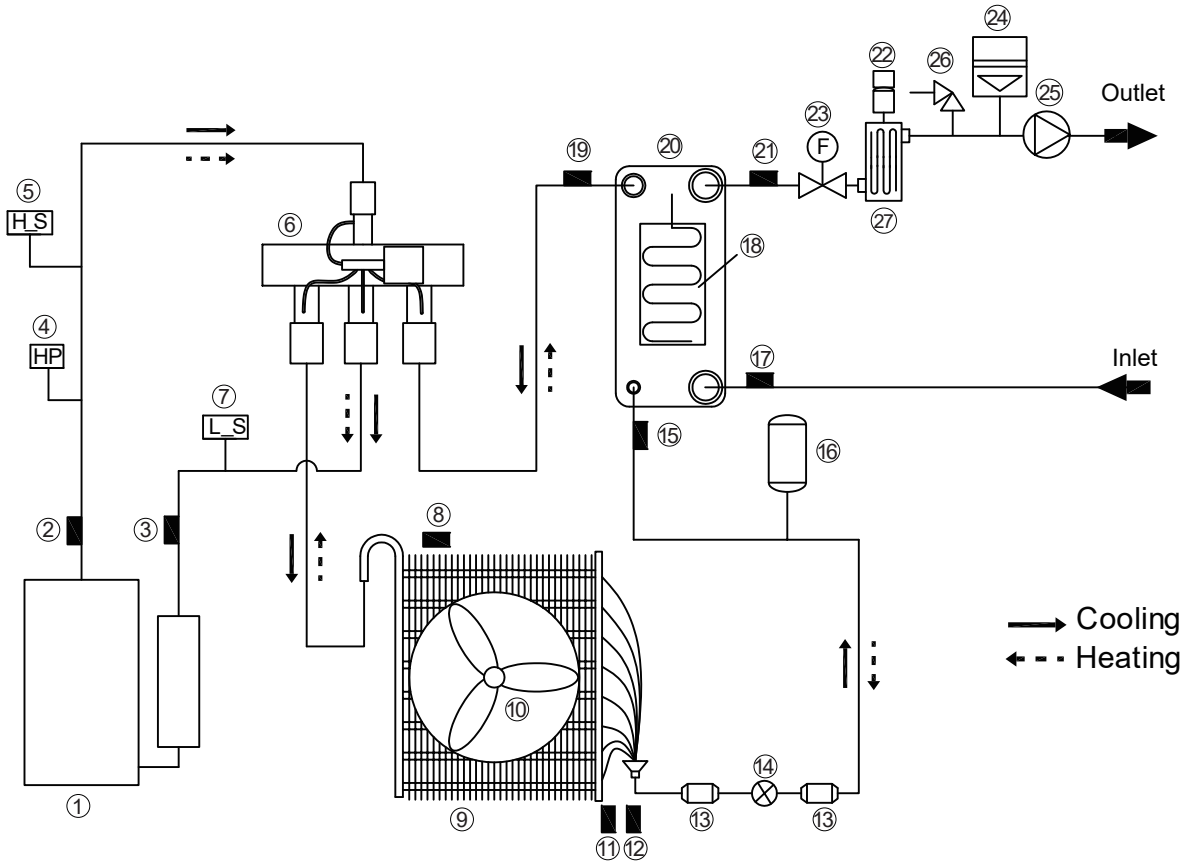

| Item | Description | Item | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Compressor | 14 | Electronic expansion valve |
| 2 | Temperature sensor (compressor discharge) | 15 | Temperature sensor (plate heat exchanger inlet refrigerant: cooling) |
| 3 | Temperature sensor (compressor suction) | 16 | Liquid reservoir |
| 4 | High pressure switch | 17 | Temperature sensor (water inlet) |
| 5 | High pressure sensor | 18 | Heat tape (plate heat exchanger) |
| 6 | 4-way valve | 19 | Temperature sensor (plate heat exchanger outlet refrigerant: cooling) |
| 7 | Low pressure sensor | 20 | Plate heat exchanger |
| 8 | Temperature sensor (outdoor air) | 21 | Temperature sensor ( water outlet) |
| 9 | Heat exchanger | 22 | Automatic air vent valve |
| 10 | Fan | 23 | Water flow switch |
| 11 | Temperature sensor (heat exchanger) | 24 | Expansion vessel |
| 12 | Temperature sensor (heat exchanger outlet refrigerant: cooling) | 25 | Water pump |
| 13 | Filter | 26 | Pressure relief valve |

**8-16 kW units (standard)**




| Item | Description | Item | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Compressor | 14 | Electronic expansion valve |
| 2 | Temperature sensor (compressor discharge) | 15 | Temperature sensor (plate heat exchanger inlet refrigerant: cooling) |
| 3 | Temperature sensor (compressor suction) | 16 | Liquid reservoir |
| 4 | High pressure switch | 17 | Temperature sensor (water inlet) |
| 5 | High pressure sensor | 18 | Heat tape (plate heat exchanger) |
| 6 | 4-way valve | 19 | Temperature sensor (plate heat exchanger outlet refrigerant: cooling) |
| 7 | Low pressure sensor | 20 | Plate heat exchanger |
| 8 | Temperature sensor (outdoor air) | 21 | Temperature sensor (water outlet) |
| 9 | Heat exchanger | 22 | Automatic air vent valve |
| 10 | Fan | 23 | Water flow switch |
| 11 | Temperature sensor (heat exchanger) | 24 | Expansion vessel |
| 12 | Temperature sensor (heat exchanger outlet refrigerant: cooling) | 25 | Water pump |
| 13 | Filter | 26 | Pressure relief valve |

**4-16 kW (With IBH)**



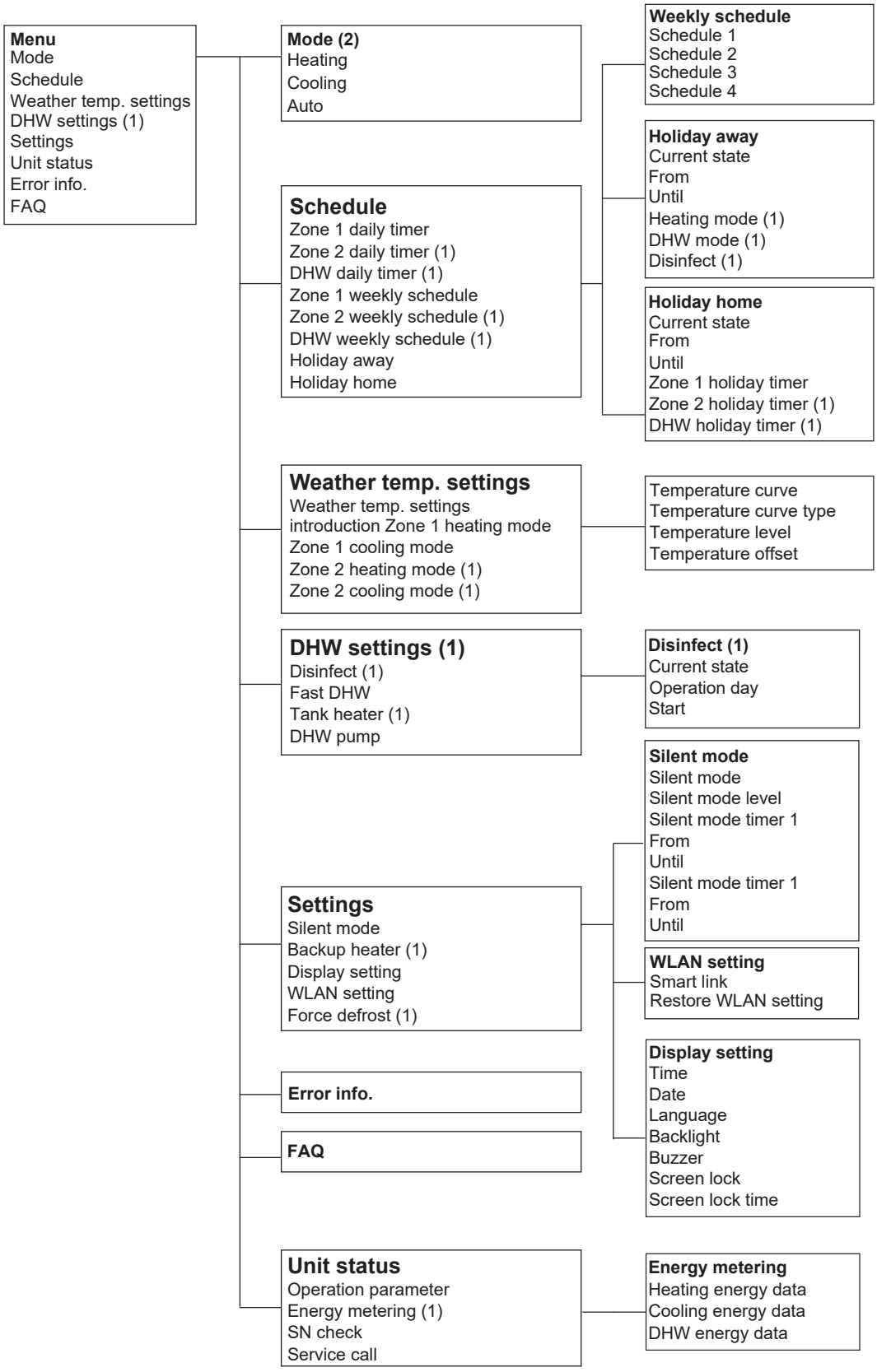

| Item | Description | Item | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Compressor | 14 | Electronic expansion valve |
| 2 | Temperature sensor (compressor discharge) | 15 | Temperature sensor (plate heat exchanger inlet refrigerant: cooling) |
| 3 | Temperature sensor (compressor suction) | 16 | Liquid reservoir |
| 4 | High pressure switch | 17 | Temperature sensor (water inlet) |
| 5 | High pressure sensor | 18 | Heat tape (plate heat exchanger) |
| 6 | 4-way valve | 19 | Temperature sensor (plate heat exchanger outlet refrigerant: cooling) |
| 7 | Low pressure sensor | 20 | Plate heat exchanger |
| 8 | Temperature sensor (outdoor air) | 21 | Temperature sensor (water outlet) |
| 9 | Heat exchanger | 22 | Automatic air vent valve |
| 10 | Fan | 23 | Water flow switch |
| 11 | Temperature sensor (heat exchanger) | 24 | Expansion vessel |
| 12 | Temperature sensor (heat exchanger outlet refrigerant: cooling) | 25 | Water pump |
| 13 | Filter | 26 | Pressure relief valve |
| | | 27 | Backup heater (optional) |

## 12.3 Wiring Diagram

See the rear side of the electrical box cover for the hard copy.

# ANNEX

## Annex 1. Menu Structure (Wired Controller)

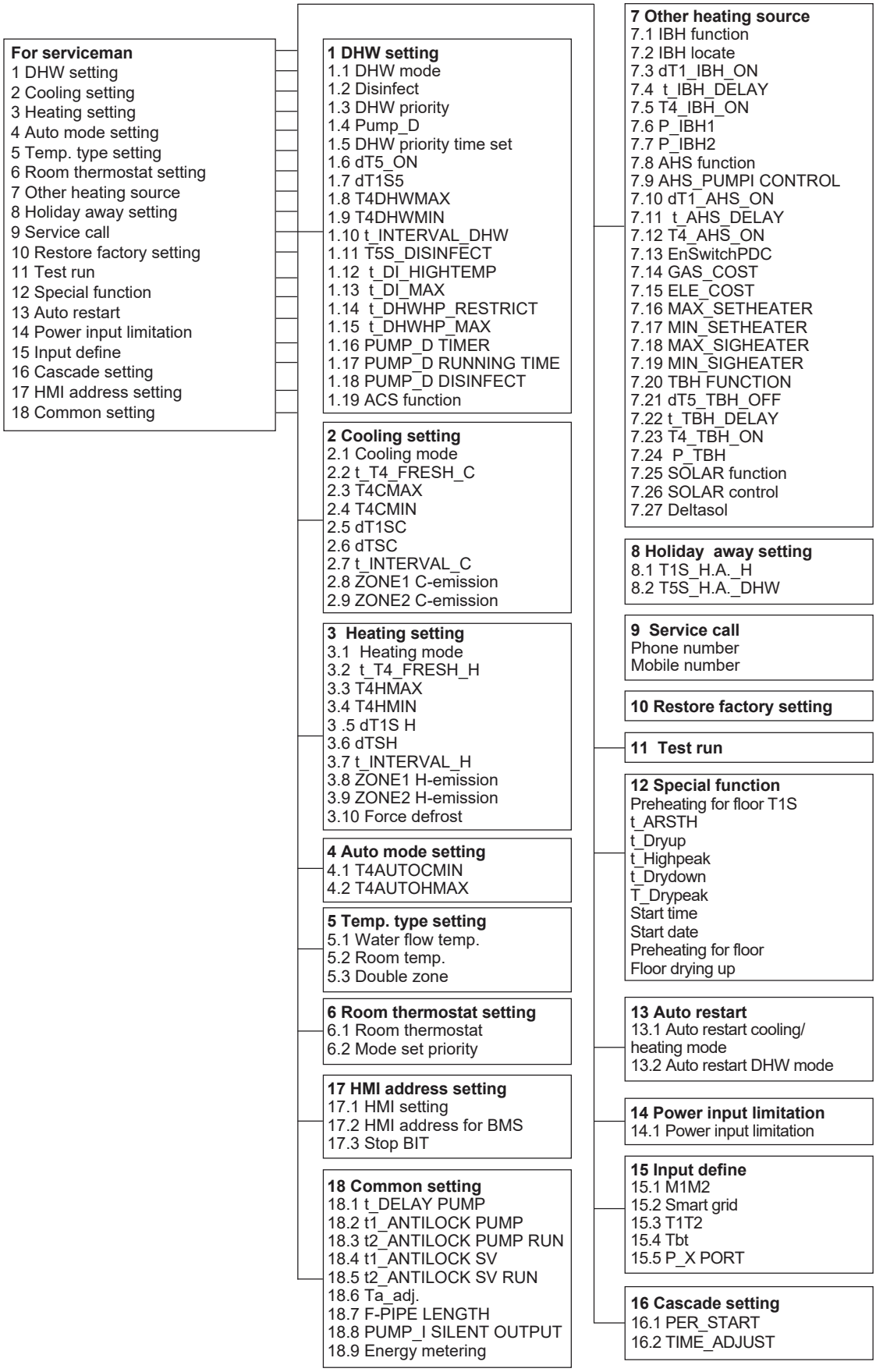



(1) Invisible if corresponding function is disabled.

(2) The layout could be different if the corresponding function is disabled or enabled.

There are also some other items that are invisible if the function is disabled.

For serviceman



## Annex 2. Operation Settings

| Title | Code | State | Default | Minimum | Maximum | Set interval | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DHW heating setting | DHW mode | Enable or disable DHW mode: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | Disinfect | Enable or disable the disinfect mode: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | DHW priority | Enable or disable DHW priority mode: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | Pump_D | Enable or disable DHW pump mode: 0=NON, 1=YES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | DHW priority time set | Enable or disable DHW priority time setting: 0=NON, 1=YES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | dT5_ON | The temperature difference for starting DHW mode | 10 | 1 | 30 | 1 | °C |
| | dT1S5 | The difference value between Twout and T5 in DHW mode | 10 | 5 | 40 | 1 | °C |
| | T4DHWMAX | The maximum ambient temperature at which the heat pump can operate for domestic water heating | 43 | 35 | 43 | 1 | °C |
| | T4DHWMIN | The minimum ambient temperature at which the heat pump can operate for domestic water heating | -10 | -25 | 30 | 1 | °C |
| | t_INTERVAL_DHW | The start time interval of the compressor in DHW mode | 5 | 5 | 5 | / | Minutes |
| | T5S_DISINFECT | The target temperature of water in the domestic hot water tank in DISINFECT mode | 65 | 60 | 70 | 1 | °C |
| | t_DI_HIGHTEMP. | The time for which the highest temperature of water in the domestic hot water tank in DISINFECT mode lasts | 15 | 5 | 60 | 5 | Minutes |
| | t_DI_MAX | The maximum time for which disinfection lasts | 210 | 90 | 300 | 5 | Minutes |
| | t_DHWHP_RESTRICT | The operating time for heating/cooling | 30 | 10 | 600 | 5 | Minutes |
| | t_DHWHP_MAX | The maximum continuous operating time of the heat pump in DHW PRIORITY mode | 90 | 10 | 600 | 5 | Minutes |
| | PUMP_D TIMER | Enable or disable the DHW pump to run as scheduled and to keep running for PUMP RUNNING TIME: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | PUMP_D RUNNING TIME | The certain time for which the DHW pump keeps running | 5 | 5 | 120 | 1 | Minutes |
| | PUMP_D DISINFECT | Enable or disable the DHW pump to operate when the unit is in DISINFECT mode and T5 is larger than or equal to T5S_DI-2: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | ACS function | Enable or disable the double DHW tanks: 0=NON, 1=YES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| Cooling setting | Cooling mode | Enable or disable the cooling mode:0=NON,1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | t_T4_FRESH_C | The refresh time of climate-related curves in cooling mode | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.5 | Hours |
| | T4CMAX | The highest ambient operating temperature in cooling mode | 52 | 35 | 52 | 1 | °C |
| | T4CMIN | The lowest ambient operating temperature in cooling mode | 10 | -5 | 25 | 1 | °C |
| | dT1SC | The temperature difference for starting the heat pump (T1) | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | °C |
| | dTSC | tThe temperature difference for starting the heat pump (Ta) | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | °C |
| | t_INTERVAL_C | Compressor operation delay in cooling mode | 5 | 5 | 5 | / | Minutes |
| | Zone 1 C-emission | The type of Zone 1 terminal for cooling mode: 0=FCU (fan coil unit), 1=RAD. (radiator), 2=FLH (floor heating) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | / |
| | Zone 2 C-emission | The type of Zone 2 terminal for cooling mode: 0=FCU (fan coil unit), 1=RAD. (radiator), 2=FLH (floor heating) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | / |
| | Heating mode | Enable or disable the heating mode: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Heating setting | t_T4_FRESH_H | The refresh time of climate-related curves in heating mode | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.5 | Hours |
| | T4HMAX | The maximum ambient operating temperature in heating mode | 25 | 20 | 35 | 1 | °C |
| | T4HMIN | The minimum ambient operating temperature in heating mode | -15 | -25 | 30 | 1 | °C |
| | dT1SH | The temperature difference for starting the unit (T1) | 5 | 2 | 20 | 1 | °C |
| | dTSH | The temperature difference for starting the unit (Ta) | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | °C |
| | t_INTERVAL_H | Compressor operation delay in heating mode | 5 | 5 | 5 | / | Minutes |
| | Zone 1 H-emission | The type of Zone 1 terminal for heating mode: 0=FCU (fan coil unit), 1=RAD. (radiator), 2=FLH (floor heating) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | / |
| | Zone 2 H-emission | The type of Zone 2 terminal for heating mode: 0=FCU (fan coil unit), 1=RAD. (radiator), 2=FLH (floor heating) | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | / |
| | Force defrost | Enable or disable the force defrost: 0=NON, 1=YES. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| AUTO mode setting | T4AUTOCMIN | The minimum operating ambient temperature for cooling in auto mode | 25 | 20 | 29 | 1 | °C |
| | T4AUTOHMAX | The maximum operating ambient temperature for heating in auto mode | 17 | 10 | 17 | 1 | °C |
| Temp. type setting | Water flow temp. | Enable or disable the WATER FLOW TEMR.: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | Room temp. | Enable or disable the ROOM TEMP.: 0=NON, 1=YES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | Double zone | Enable or disable the DOUBLE ZONE: 0=NON, 1=YES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| Room thermostat setting | Room thermostat | The style of room thermostat: 0=NON, 1=MODE SET, 2=ONE ZONE, 3=DOUBLE ZONE | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | / |
| | Mode set priority | Select the priority mode in ROOM THERMOSTAT: 0=HEAT, 1=COOL | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| Other heat source | IBH FUNCTION | Select the mode of IBH (BACKUP HEATER): 0=HEAT+DHW, 1=HEAT | 0 (DHW=valid) 1 (DHW= invalid) | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | IBH locate | IBH/AHS installation location: 0=pipe loop | 0 | 0 | 0 | / | / |
| | dT1_IBH_ON | The temperature difference between T1S and T1 for starting the backup heater | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | °C |
| | t_IBH_DELAY | The time for which the compressor has run before startup of the first step backup heater | 30 | 15 | 120 | 5 | Minutes |
| | T4_IBH_ON | The ambient temperature for starting the backup heater | -5 | -15 | 30 | 1 | °C |
| | P_IBH1 | Power input of IBH1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.5 | kW |
| | P_IBH2 | Power input of IBH2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.5 | kW |
| | AHS FUNCTION | Enable or disable the AHS (AUXILIARY HEATING SOURCE) function: 0=NON, 1=HEAT, 2=HEAT+DHW | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | / |
| | AHS_PUMPI CONTROL | Select the pump operating status when only AHS runs: 0=RUN, 1=NOT RUN | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | dT1_AHS_ON | The temperature difference between T1S and T1 for starting the auxiliary heating source | 5 | 2 | 20 | 1 | °C |
| | t_AHS_DELAY | The time for which the compressor has run before startup of the additional heating source | 30 | 5 | 120 | 5 | Minutes |
| | T4_AHS_ON | The ambient temperature for starting the additional heating source | -5 | -15 | 30 | 1 | °C |
| | EnSwitchPDC | Enable or disable automatic switch of heat pump and auxiliary heating source based on running cost: 0=NON, 1=YES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | GAS-COST | Price of gas | 0.85 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.01 | price/$m^3$ |
| | ELE-COST | Price of electricity | 0.20 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.01 | price/ kWh |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other heat source | MAX-SETHEATER | Maximum set temperature of additional heating source | 80 | 0 | 80 | 1 | °C |
| | MIN-SETHEATER | Minimum set temperature of additional heating source | 30 | 0 | 80 | 1 | °C |
| | MAX-SIGHEATER | The voltage corresponding to the maximum set temperature of additional heating source | 10 | 0 | 10 | 1 | V |
| | MIN-SIGHEATER | The voltage corresponding to the minimum set temperature of additional heating source | 3 | 0 | 10 | 1 | V |
| | TBH FUNCTION | Enable or disable the TBH (TANK BOOSTER HEATER) function: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | dT5_TBH_ OFF | The temperature difference between T5 and T5S (the set water tank temperature) for turning the booster heater off | 5 | 0 | 10 | 1 | °C |
| | t_TBH_DELAY | The time for which the compressor has run before startup of the booster heater | 30 | 0 | 240 | 5 | Minutes |
| | T4_TBH_ON | The ambient temperature for starting the tank booster heater | 5 | -5 | 50 | 1 | °C |
| | P_TBH | Power input of TBH | 2 | 0 | 20 | 0.5 | kW |
| | Solar function | Enable or disable the SOLAR function: 0=NON, 1=ONLY SOLAR, 2=SOLAR+HP (HEAT PUMP) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | / |
| | Solar control | Solar pump (pump_s) control: 0=Tsolar, 1=SL1SL2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | Deltatsol | The temperature deviation for enabling SOLAR | 10 | 5 | 20 | 1 | °C |
| Holiday away setting | T1S_H.A_H | The target outlet water temperature for space heating in HOLIDAY AWAY mode | 25 | 20 | 25 | 1 | °C |
| | T5S_H.A_DHW | The target temperature for heating domestic hot water in HOLIDAY AWAY mode | 25 | 20 | 25 | 1 | °C |
| Special function | Preheating for floorT1S | The set outlet water temperature during first floor preheating | 25 | 25 | 35 | 1 | °C |
| | t_ARSTH | Running time for first floor preheating | 72 | 48 | 96 | 12 | Hours |
| | t_Dryup | Temp-up days for floor drying | 8 | 4 | 15 | 1 | Days |
| | t_Highpeak | Days for floor drying | 5 | 3 | 7 | 1 | Days |
| | t_Drydown | Temp-down days for floor drying | 5 | 4 | 15 | 1 | Days |
| | t_Drypeak | Outlet water temperature for floor drying | 45 | 30 | 55 | 1 | °C |
| | Start time | The start time of floor drying | 00:00 | 0:00 | 23:30 | 1/30 | h/min |
| | Start date | The start date of floor drying | Current date+1 | Current date+1 | 31/12/2099 | 1/1/1 | dd/mm/yyyy |
| | Preheating for floor | Enable or disable floor preheating: 0=NON, 1=YES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | Floor drying up | Enable or disable floor drying: 0=NON, 1=YES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| Auto restart | Auto restart cooling/heating mode | Enable or disable the auto restart of cooling/heating mode: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | Auto restart DHW mode | Enable or disable the auto restart of DHW mode: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| Power input limitation | Power input limitation | The type of power input limitation | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | / |
| Input definition | M1 M2 | Define the function of the M1M2 switch: 0=REMOTE ON/OFF, 1=TBH ON/OFF, 2=AHS ON/OFF | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | / |
| | Smart grid | Enable or disable the SMART GRID: 0=NON, 1=YES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | T1T2 | Control options of Port T1T2: 0=NON, 1=RT/Ta_PCB | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | Tbt | Enable or disable the TBT: 0=NON, 1=YES | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | P_X PORT | Select the function of P_X PORT: 0=DEFORST, 1=ALARM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| Cascade setting | PER_START | Percentage of operating units among all units | 10 | 10 | 100 | 10 | % |
| | TIME_ADJUST | Time interval for determining the necessity of unit loading/unloading | 5 | 1 | 60 | 1 | Minutes |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HMI address setting | HMI setting | Choose the HMI: 0=MASTER | 0 | 0 | 0 | / | / |
| | HMI address for BMS | Set the HMI address code for BMS | 1 | 1 | 255 | 1 | / |
| | Stop BIT | Upper computer stop bit: 1=STOP BIT1, 2=STOP BIT2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | / |
| Common setting | t_DELAY PUMP | The time for which the compressor has run before startup of the pump | 2.0 | 0.5 | 20 | 0.5 | Minutes |
| | t1_ANTILOCK PUMP | The pump anti-lock interval | 24 | 5 | 48 | 1 | Hours |
| | t2_ANTILOCK PUMP RUN | The pump anti-lock running time | 60 | 0 | 300 | 30 | Seconds |
| | t1-ANTILOCK SV | The valve anti-lock interval | 24 | 5 | 48 | 1 | Hours |
| | t2-ANTILOCK SV RUN | The valve anti-lock running time | 30 | 0 | 120 | 10 | Seconds |
| | Ta-adj. | The corrected value of Ta inside the wired controller | -2 | -10 | 10 | 1 | ℃ |
| | F-PIPE LENGTH | Select the total length of the liquid pipe (F-PIPE LENGTH): 0=F-PIPE LENGTH<10m, 1=F-PIPE LENGTH>=10m | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | PUMP_I SILENT OUTPUT | The Pump_I max output limitation | 100 | 50 | 100 | 5 | % |
| | Energy metering | Enable or disable the energy analysis: 0=NON, 1=YES | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |
| | Pump_O | Additional circulation pump P_o operation: 0=ON (keep running) 1=Auto (controlled by the unit) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | / |

NOTE

NOTE

16125300003561 V.B

# 此页不做菲林，仅核对使用

## 印刷技术要求

| | |
|---|---|
| 材质 | 双胶纸80g |
| 规格 | 210*297(双面) |
| 颜色 | 黑白 |
| 其他 | |

## 设计更改记录表（仅做说明用，不做菲林）

| 版本升级 | 更改人 | 更改日期 | 更改主要内容 | 涉及更改页面（印刷页码） |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A-B | 吴臻茂 | 23-6-6 | 整本说明书<br>做大调整 | 整本说明书 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |